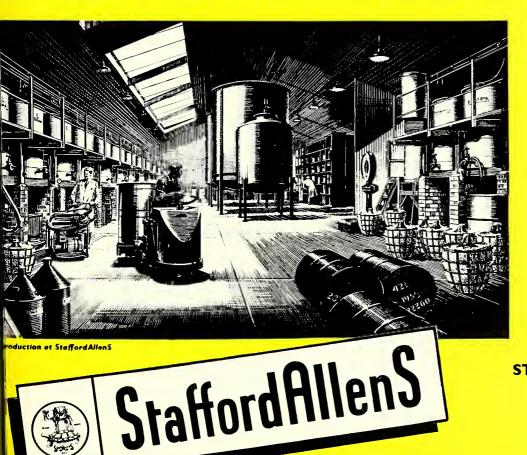
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Each in transparent carrying sleeve. Rotatable stand (as shown) and display aids FREE with sun glasses.



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FIVE

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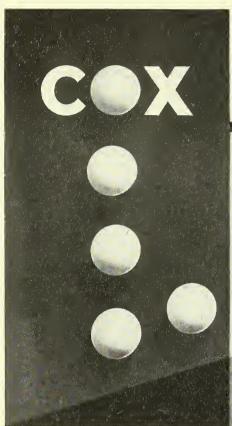
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B. P. 58

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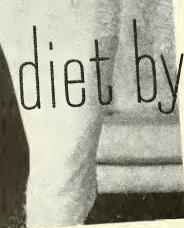
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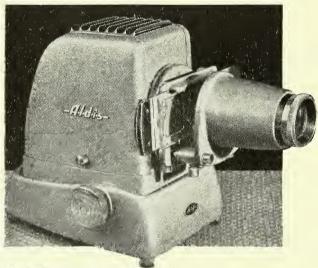


tenderness go together Lissom young loveliness in a handspan. A figure fine drawn to fit fashion's pattern. Every woman dream every man!

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300w. lamp £1.14.3

ALDIS 500

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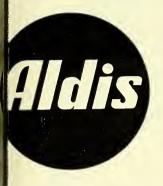
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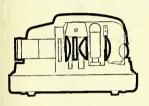
500w. lamp £2.4.6

Filmstrip carrier £3.1

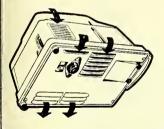
All our advertisements tell the public to come to you—the dealer. We do not make direct retail sales.

COST OF VIEWING

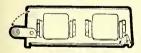




Aldaspheric optical system includes aspheric and plano-convex condenchrome-plated spherical reflector, heat filter, and produces maximum mination from 300w lamp.



most advanced extraction cooling m has been incorporated, keeping whole projector cool to the touch extracting all the warm air well y from the operator.

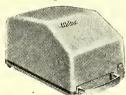


slide carrier accepts all metal, plastic board or glass slides which come nin B.S.I. dimensions for 2in. x 2in. re slides. The slide is held in the focal e by pressure springs: even slides ch are a loose fit will be in focus.



ALDIS 303

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transparencies on the Aldis 303you'll be surprised that such an advanced projector can be priced so moderately.

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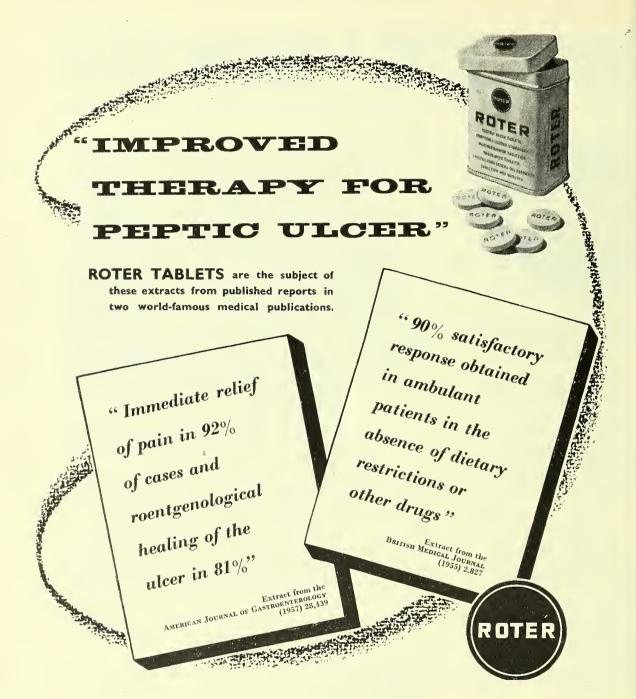
complete with protective cover

300w. lamp £1.13.0

The Aldis 303 will take the Airequipt Automatic Slide Changer: it only takes seconds to remove the slide carrier and replace it with the Airequipt.

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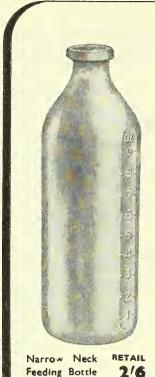
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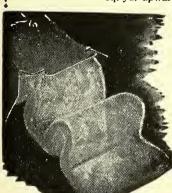
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ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 171

May 16, 1959

No. 4134

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P.C.V. %			25					46		Ť.				
M.C.V. c.μ.			68.1					90.2						
M.C.H.C. %			30.8					31.5		(1)				
Reticulocytes %			0.3	2	3.2	5.3	2.1		4					
) Vistaine 1880	tilita
W.B.Cs./c.mm.			7,300						,					
Polymorphs			66											
Lymphocytes			31		-									V.
Monocytes			3											
													1	

SYTRON* is a pleasant cherry flavoured elixir containing in two teaspoonfuls the equivalent of 55 mg. of iron as a chelate, sodium ironedetate. It has little or no astringent taste and is well tolerated by children. SYTRON does not stain the teeth and in its recommended dosage seldom causes intestinal irritation.

SYTRON contains in 8 ml., 380 mg. Sodium Ironedetate. Available in bottles of 4, 16 and 80 fluid ounces



* TRADE MARK

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. LTD. (Inc. U.S.A.), HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

Tel: Hounslow 2361.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 171

MAY 16, 1959

No. 4134

"Hidden Profits" Not Wrong RETAIL "MOST ECONOMICAL" FOR N.H.S.

"THERE is no satisfactory alternative to the present system of supplying National Health Service medicines through the established retail channels. If purchase and distribution of medicines were undertaken centrally, costs would increase." That is one of the conclusions reached by the Hinchliffe Committee on the Cost of Prescribing in its report just

nublished.

The Committee does not regard an oncost of 25 per cent. as being in any degree excessive for retail transactions. "If . . . medicines were sold over the counter privately, the prices would be higher than those paid by the Ministry." The Committee believes that there is need of expert advice on the "already formidable" costs and suggests the setting-up of a permanent expert body to advise the Minister expeditiously on all matters affecting the trend of costs in the pharmaceutical service. After referring to the findings of the Committee of Public Accounts (see C. & D., August 23, 1958, p. 184) the report states: "There is clearly nothing wrong in pharmacists' buying at less than the Drug Tariff rates. In fact they should be encouraged to do so. But those responsible for administering the pharmaceutical service should surely have sufficient business acumen to ensure that the taxpayer shared in some of the savings which could be made." The suggested committee would advise on all negotiations with drug manufacturers and pharmacists that had a bearing on costs, and would be responsible for producing an annual report on the cost of prescriptions.

The Committee also urges that payments to pharmacists should be made as promptly and correctly as possible. The prices which the Ministry pays for drugs should be reviewed at regular intervals and regulations that impose additional burdens on chemists and increase their overheads should be avoided. The Committee considers that medical and pharmaceutical organisations should be invited to discuss methods for improving professional eollaboration between general practitioners and retail pharmacists.

The report is given in greater detail

Antibiotics Symposium

NEARLY 200 PAPERS AT PRAGUE MEETING

ALMOST 200 papers describing original work carried out in twelve countries, predominantly East European, are to be presented at the International An-

tibiotic Symposium being held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 18-23. Eighty-eight of the papers are from Czechoslovakia while a further fiftytwo are to be presented by Russian scientists. Britain is providing five papers, while American workers are presenting eight. Nobel prizewinner Professor E. B. Chain, F.R.S. (director of the International Centre for Chemi-cal Microbiology, Rome), and Dr. Henry Welch (head of the antibiotic division, U.S. Food and Drug Administration) are among the contributors. Fundamental and practical aspects of antibiotic production are to be the major topic of discussion. Details are to be given of several antibiotics hitherto unknown in the West, some of which appear to be active against experimentally induced tumours while others possess antifungal or antiviral properties. In the technological sessions, the influence on output changes in the medium, constituents and fermenting conditions are to be discussed. The adverse effect on streptomycin production of trace quantities of iron derived from the vessels, and methods of overcoming that problem, are to be considered by several The symposium should contributors. provide an opportunity for Western delegates to assess antibiotic developments in the "iron curtain" countries.



Sulphuric Acid

PRODUCTION IN FIRST QUARTER

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid by members of the National Sulphurie Acid Association, Ltd., during the quarter ended March 31 was 611,656 tons calculated as 100 per cent. H₂SO₁. Sales during the quarter were 615,480 tons against 598,7883 tons in the previous quarter.

Radiography Review

INTERIM REPORT

MASS miniature radiography makes a negligible contribution to the total radiation to which the population is exposed and should not be curtailed. That is the finding of the committee studying hazards in medical radiology, in an interim report just published. (Radiological Hazards to Patients, H.M.S.O., 1s. 3d.). The committee is reviewing diagnostic radiology procedures and radiotherapy in non-malignant conditions with reference to the hazards of nuclear and allied radiations. One part of the survey, mass miniature radiography, is complete, and because the hazards of ionising radiation have been widely publicised it was thought that the public might become suspicious and individual patients come to harm because of reluctance to be x-rayed.

Prescription Charges

ABOLITION RESOLUTION REJECTED

BY an overwhelming majority, Birkenhead Executive Council on April 28 refused to support a West Hartlepool resolution urging abolition of prescription charge. In a letter, West Hartlepool Executive Council had stated that they were satisfied that the high average cost per prescription was largely due to

doctors prescribing larger quantities. Dr. R. W. L. Pearson said that the expected reduction in the total costs of prescribing had not materialised.

PHARMACY SCHOOL
OF THE FUTURE:
Dr. J. C. Parkinson
(head of the school
of pharmacy, Brighton
Fechnical College)
points out, in a model
of the College's premises to be erected on
a new site, the two
floors allotted to the
school.

The undoubted reason for that was the increased cost of drugs and the greater number of people using the service. Doctors did not prescribe great quantities to save prescription charges but as a matter of convenience.

Lung Cancer Statistics

FIGURES AT HEALTH CONGRESS

LORD Cohen of Birkenhead, in his inaugural presidential address to the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health at its recent Harrogate congress said "the more cigarettes a man smokes the more liable he is to develop cancer of the lung." Lung cancer in Britain, he said, caused 20,000 deaths each year.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

AGREEMENT ON HOLIDAYS

AFTER discussion at a meeting of the Joint Council, Ulster Chemists' Association has agreed to a request from the Associates' Section for a third week's holiday with pay for pharmacists who have completed more than twenty-four months' service with an employer. Ratification of the agreement was subject to the settlement of the date of introduction. That was stated

at a meeting of the Association's executive committee, held in Belfast on May Mr. J. A. Brown (president) was in the chair, Miss A. E. Strachan (secretary) reported on the meeting of the Joint Council which had been held on April 14. The question of a 6 p.m. closing for chemists (C. & D., February 14, p. 166) and the third week's holiday for pharmacists had been discussed. It was agreed that the time was not appropriate for the earlier closing hour. A resolution received at the previous meeting from the East Down Chemists' ciation was considered, and it was agreed that in view of adverse publicity given to chemists a Press officer was necessary, and that an appointment should be made so soon as possible. The president reported on a discussion the Association's legal adviser which had clarified various aspects of the Association's work, and on a cor-dial and helpful discussion the subcommittee had with local wholesalers concerning trade problems. Mr. Brown also gave an account of a meeting of chemists which he and three other officers had attended in Strabane on April 8, at which local chemists had agreed to new hours and a new rota service. Discussion took place on the time required to code Health Service prescriptions and it was agreed to ask the Local Pharmaceutical Committee to raise the possi-

PURCHASE TAX

New list of exempted drugs

THE Treasury has made the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order, 1959 (S.I. 1959, No. 809) which extends the schedule of essential drugs and medicines exempted from purchase tax under the Purchase Tax (No. 3) Order 1958 which is revoked.

New items exempt from tax and extensions of existing items (which are in italics) are given below. The proprietary names where known are given in square brackets.

HEAD I

Any one of the following substances, prepared for use by injection:—Antihaemo-philic globulin of human or animal origin.

HEAD II

Benzyldimethyl - 2 - phenoxyethylammonium 2;2'-dihydroxy-1;1'-dinaphthylmethane - 3:3'-dicarboxylate, bephenium hydroxynaphthoate and mixtures of these

substances [Alcopar].
- Chloro-2-(p-diethylaminoethoxyphenyl)-benzothiazole, and salts thereof [Episol

cream].

Chlorothiazide and other derivatives of 7-sulphamoylbenzo - 1:2:4 - thiadiazine 1:1-dioxide [Esidrex, Hydrosaluric, Hydril, Hydrenox, Naclex].

1 - o - Chlorphenyl - 3 - dimethylamino - 1-phenylpropan-1-ol hydrochloride [Detigon]

gon].

Chlorpropamide [Diabinese]. 1-Dehydro-17-alpha-methyltestosterone.

Dequalinium salts. alpha - 2 - Diethylaminoethyl - alpha -phenylglutarimide, and salts thereof Aturbane].

Dihdroxyaluminium sodium whether or not mixed with calcium carbonate and polyhydroxyaluminium sodium carbonate complexes, whether or not so mixed [Actal].

Ditophal [Ethisul].

17 - alpha - Methylandrost-5-en-3-beta:17-beta-diol [Stenediol].
 Stilboestrol with either streptomycin and polymixin B, or organo-mercury compounds prepared for veterinary use.

HEAD III

Chlorproguanil, and salts thereof [Lapu-

drine, Lapaquin].
7-(2-Hydroxypropyl)theophylline [Brontyl].
meso-Inositol hexanicotinate [Hexopal].
10-Methoxydeserpidine [Decaserpyl].

Pipamazine, and salts thereof.
Vitamins, vitamin complexes and provitamins, whether or not combined with one or more of the following substances, that is to say, iodine, sodium chloride, and oxides, hydroxides and salts of any metal

other than sodium. Isothipendyl, its salts and derivatives

The entry for "bemegride," and its sodium derivatives is transferred from Head II to Head III [Megobar, Phenaglate].

All drugs and medicines previously exempt under the revoked Order remain exempt under the new Order but certain of the drugs now appear under the name approved by the British Pharmacopæia Commission. They include:

Under head II, acinitrazole and under head III: Azapetine, dimethisoquin hydrochloride, fluopromazine, noscapine phenacemide, phenmetrazine, poldine methosulphate, thiambutosine, trifluoperazine, triprolidine, and mebhydrolin.

The Order applies to goods which are dispatched to retail trade or for similar purposes by a registered trader on or after May 12, and to imported goods entered with the Customs or delivered from bonded warehouse for home use on or after that date,

bility of payment for that work with the Ministry of Health and Local Goyernment. The following were elected to membership: Messrs. I. J. Boal, 37 Queen's Parade, Bangor (successor to H. T. Page), D. McKavanagh, 11 Wil-liam Street, Lurgan, G. Smyth, Station Square, Helen's Bay.

Also present: Miss C. E. Culbert, J.P., Messrs.

Also present: MISS C. E. CUIDERT, J.P., Messrs, J. C. Acheson, H. S. Anderson, N. A. J. Anderson, H. Donaghey, T. A. Gibson, W. L. McDonnell, J. K. McGregor, W. J. Moffett, M. C. Mooney, C. L. G. Rattie, A. Templeton, J.P., J. C. Wellwood, Apologies for absence were re-Gived from Miss C. B. Abernethy, Messrs. W. H. Boyd, J. Caldwell, H. W. Gamble, O.B.E., R. Gibson, O.B.E., R. A. McEwen, W. R. McNabb, J. Paul, W. J. Rankin (treasurer), A. Steede.

Excessive Prescribing

" A FACTOR IN SIZE OF DRUGS BILL "

MR. John Andrews (Northern Ireland Minister of Health) said in the Northern Ireland House of Commons on May 7, that he was satisfied that excessive prescribing was an important factor in the size of the drugs bill. Dealing with increase in the drugs bill in his annual estimates, Mr. Andrews said all doctors must continue to see whether there was any way in which they could keep the cost of the Service within proper No absolute restriction was limits. placed on a doctor's right to prescribe what he considered to be necessary for the treatment of his patients but that placed a strong moral obligation on the doctor to maintain the highest standard of responsibility in his prescribing. Mr. V. Simpson, Oldpark, said it was unfair to make comparisons between the rate of prescriptions in Northern Ireland and those in the rest of the United Kingdom. "It must be remembered that Northern Ireland has unparalleled figures of unemployment," he said. Mr. D. Bleakley said that the true standard to judge by was the decrease in the amount of ill-health.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

Six of the main awards at the recent annual exhibition of the Photographic Society of Ireland were won by Mr. Peter Slattery, M.P.S.I., Dublin, who was, the same week, elected president of the Photographic Society.

THE NORTH

THE 1959 Register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland is available from the Society's secretary, 73 University Street, Belfast, price 7s. 6d.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS South Shields. — Chairman, B. H. Brown; Treasurer, A. T. Bone; Secretary, L. S. Ray. 57 West Avenue, South Shields.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY
Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley Branch. —
Chairman, R. I. Mitchell; Vice-chairman, T. D.
Hay; Treasurer, B. Newell; Assistant Secretary,
G. Ll. Page; Secretary, W. Elwyn Owen, 33
Richard Street, Cilfynydd, Pontypridd, Glam.
Sheffield Branch.—Chairman, W. Mott; Vicechairman, W. V. Burton; Treasurer, C. A. Fox;
Secretary, W. F. Patterson, 51 Bents Green Road,
Sheffield 11.

Sheffield, 11,

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION Cardiff Branch.—Chairman, S. T. Owen; Vice-chairman, D. Myers; Treasurer, B. Steyn; Secre-tary, J. Price, 45 Tweedsmuir Road, Cardiff.

NEWS IN BRIEF

At the annual meeting of the British Rubber Hot Water Bottle Manufacturers' Association on April 30, Mr. I. F. Jones (Reliance Rubber Co., Ltd.), was re-elected Chairman.

THE Minister of Health, concerned at the steady increase in gonorrhœa in recent years, is urging local health authorities to greater efforts in tracing contacts of infectious cases.

KENT County Council has given planning permission for a new industrial estate at Whitstable. About 22 acres is available to take factories of areas from 200,000 sq. ft. down to 5,000 sq. ft.

A PAIR of binoculars was stolen by a burglar who recently forced an entry into the pharmacy of Gordon Lock (Grimsby), Ltd., 16A Old Market Place, Grimsby.

RODENT and insect pest control chemicals and services provided by the Ministry of Agriculture are listed in "Infestation Control" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s.).

Mr. A. C. Mackinnon, M.P.S., had his premises at Hillfoot Street, Dunoon, Argyll, raided recently. The glass panel in the door of the shop was smashed and ten cameras and a film projector were stolen.

OLDER children and students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges and other establishments of further education may now be offered B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis.

STAFF at the pharmacy of Jack H. Stern (South Shields), Ltd., 43 Fowler Street, South Shields, co. Durham, on April 22, foiled an attempted hold-up by a man with what later proved to be a toy gun.

Mr. K. B. Hadfield, M.P.S., Matlock, Derbys, escaped serious injury when his car swerved and overturned at crossroads between Matlock and Chesterfield after a collision with another

A NUMBER of minor changes of name of some designated teaching hospitals are provided for in the National Health Service (Designation of London Teaching Hospitals) Amendment (No. 2) Order 1959 (S.I., 1959, No. 766), which came into operation May 1.

THE Treasury has made the Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 1) Order, 1959, effective from May 13, which provides for the allowance of drawback of customs or excise duty paid in respect of hydrocarbon oil used in the manufacture of vitamin D₃.

SPORT

Golf.—LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, at Huyton and Prescot golf club, on April 15. Ucal cup and tankard, A. L. Saul (5), 67; Ayrton, Sauuders prize, P. W. Woodhead (15), 68; L.C.G.S. prize, 1. W. Jones (11), 72.

b8; L.C.G.S. prize, 1. W. Jones (11), 72.

ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, at Helen's Bay, on April 22. Apothecaries' cup won by retail team (captain, J. McElvogue) who defeated the wholesale team (captain, R. Robinson) by 14 strokes. Individual prizewinners: C. Hall, R. Robinson, N. Mahood, T. S. Purce, W. J. Moffett. At Donaghadee golf club on May 6. Groves cup, 1, J. McErlean (13), 68; 2, R. Foye (15), 71, Best gross, H. Caven (8). Bogey competition, 1, H. Mahood; 2, C. Boyd.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Apathy

Office-bearers of the Romford branch of the Pharmaceutical Society are disturbed by the apathy existing in pharmaceutical affairs (p. 502). Their letter deploring the lack of interest of members has been prompted by their disappointment in the poor response, by both candidates and electors, to the invitation to attend a meeting held in London for the purpose of allowing the latter to see and hear the prospective members of the Council. That only three out of ten candidates attended the meeting may seem deplorable, though it has to be borne in mind that some of those seeking election are not resident either in or near London. Those from a distance would scarcely feel inspired by an attendance of thirty-five members. I can well understand the perturbation of the Romford committee, whose letter states that of those attending over 25 per cent. came from the Romford and East Metropolitan branches. Since the combined membership of those two branches exceeds 600, a total of, say, ten, attending is a percentage which would arouse despair in the breasts of an active and enthusiastic committee. But I am not convinced that one must assume the unsuitability of candidates who fail to attend the meeting. The idea of such a meeting is good but, if candidates are to attend, a greater inducement than thirty-five would seem to be necessary. The organisers must ask themselves if there is nothing more they can do to stimulate interest. I sympathise with them in their task, which is uphill and discouraging, and, we must not forget, a challenge.

Not more than Seven

My week-end's pharmaceutical reading, like the wound of Mercutio, has been "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve.' It ranged over the resolutions of the Branch Representatives, and the meeting of candidates referred to above; from the report of the N.P.U. area conference at Scarborough to the analytical preelection predilections of your contributor, E. C. Tenner, on pp. 506-07. He, it appears to me, attaches a great deal of importance to the election addresses of the candidates, and finds, on that method of assessment, strong grounds for his advocacy of one particular candidate. I re-read the election statement referred to, and found that much of the material which appeals to your contributor also appeals to those who have put forward resolutions for the Branch Representatives' meeting. For myself, I attach considerably less importance to the policy statements than to the activities of the candidates over a period of years. If they have been active, they have had opportunities at meetings-branch and other-of expressing their views, and the keen student of pharmaceutical politics is in a position to weigh up the calibre of the candidates, quite divorced from the "shopof electioneering. To take one example, I remember the views expressed by one of the candidates (Mr. Ridehalgh) at an area conference at Southampton (C. & D., November 26, 1955) in which he said that the proportion of dispensing to counter trade in retail pharmacy would probably become 1 per cent. to 99 per cent. He also said, in relation to the increasing demand for pre-packed medicines: "Getting the prescribed medicine into the patient's hands would not require any degree of skill. Was qualification necessary to hand over a sealed package?

Conference at Glenlivet

Material continues to arrive suitable for the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Glenlivet—a venue well calculated, as I said last week, to promote sober discussion. A correspondent in Scotland writes me that the British National Formulary advises doctors there to prescribe mixtures of double-strength with 2-dr. doses. But Scottish doctors are not content to leave the matter at mixtures. The prescription which caused the pharmacist to write me called for pulv. mag. trisilicat. co. (double-strength). The Scottish pharmacist may, one hopes, anticipate double-strength fees if the pricing bureau is assured that the patient has two ulcers.

TRADE NOTES

Reintroduced.—Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, announce that supplies of Febrilix (paracetamol elixir) are once again available, and the medical profession are being advised accordingly. Supplies may be obtained through any wholesaler or direct from the company's wholesale division.

Competition Prize-winners.—Winners in the seventeenth Sanatogen window-display competition were Mr. A. S. Troup, M.P.S., 9 High Street, Monifieth, Angus (£40); Mr. A. McWhinney, Ph.C.N.I., 58 Sandy Row, Belfast (£15); and Mr. O. Pritchard, M.P.S., 1 Handbridge, Chester (£10). Manufacturers are Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

An Aerosol Range.—Proprietary Pressure Packages, Ltd., 2 Ludgate Hill. Birmingham, 3, market a range of pres-



sure-packed products, including cold relief, air freshener, spot remover, insecticide, oven cleaner, and fire extinguisher. Marketed under the name of "Hero" they feature an ingenious "nodding" valve that is understood to give control of the spray at the touch of the finger, and which shows clearly the direction of the spray.

A Product and its Suppliers.—
"Q Tips" are now being manufactured

and marketed solely by Q Tips (Great Britain), Ltd., whose temporary address is 41 North Road, Southend-on-Sea. Essex. Details of the company's new factory at Southend-on-Sea, which is in the process of being built, are shortly to be announced. Apologies are given to Messrs. Q Tips and to the trade for incorrect details published in the C. & D., May 2 issue.

Where to Write. — Because the name of the manufacturer did not appear in an advertisement for the Easyfeed feeding-bottle support in the C. & D., May 2 (p. 33), many inquirers wrote to the company whose announcement appeared immediately beneath it. For the benefit of any other chemists who may be interested in the bottle support, the name of its manufacturer is now given. It is Duragrip. Ltd., 65 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (telephone: Abbey 4500).

To Manufacture Antibiotics. — Beecham Group, Ltd., is to begin work shortly on the construction of a new factory at Worthing as one of the first steps towards expansion into the field of antibiotics. Manufacture of the group's existing range of fine chemicals will be transferred there also. Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., is to be formed into an operating division of the group and will incorporate C. L. Bencard, Ltd, which currently markets the group's pharmaceutical products. That arrangement brings together, in one company, the responsibility for research, development, manufacture and marketing of all the "ethical" pharma-ceutical products. General pharmaceu-tical production, the Beneard allergy clinic, and the administrative headquarters of Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., will be grouped in the building now occupied by Macleans. Ltd., at Brentford, Middlesex. To facilitate the moves, the present responsibilities of Macleans, Ltd., for the market ing of proprietary medicines and toiletries will be divided respectively between Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., and County Laboratories, Ltd.

Now Tax-free. - BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD., Neville House, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, announce that on May 12 Actal tablets and Hexofal tablets became exempt from purchase tax.—Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, announce that Hydrenox (hydroflumethiazide) oral diuretic has been freed from purchase tax.—CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex, announce that Esidrex (hydrochlorothiazide) and Aturbane became exempt from purchase tax on May 12.—F.B.A. PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (formerly Levmedic, Ltd.), 37 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, state that Detigon is now exempt from purchase GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that on May 12 MaClex tablets became exempt from tax.—ORGANON LABORA-TORIES, LTD., Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2, announce that Stenediol tablets are now free from purchase tax.

Bonus Offers

P. A. DANNING, LTD., Twickenham, Middlesex. Si-Ko anti-alkaline tooth-paste. 5 per cent. extra discount on orders for 100 tubes or more.

CARE LABORATORIES, LTD., 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Sombrero sun-tan cream. Thirteen to doz. on order for 6 doz. or more.

DAE HEALTH LABORATORIES, LTD., 17 Berners Street, London, W.1. Trice depilatory. 10 per cent. extra on minimum order of one doz. placed before May 22.

VERNON & Co., LTD., Preston, Lancs (distributors: FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1). Prestoband self-adhesive bandage. 12½ per cent. additional "twenty-first birthday" bonus on order received before May 31.

Holiday Closings

THE normal Whitsun holiday for manufacturers and wholesalers in the trade is from the usual closing time in the week ending May 16 until the usual opening time on Tucsday morning, May 19. The following companies have notified special arrangements about emergency supplies:

BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD., Neville House, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey: from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.I. Emergency staff available at Graham Street on Saturday morning for urgent orders and to provide for the normal inner London delivery schedules.

DISTILLERS CO. (BIOCHEMICALS), LTD., Wimbledon, London, S.W.19: from John Bell & Croyden.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middlesex. Skeleton staff available on Saturday morning.

MAY & BAKER, LTD., and PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER, LTD.), Dagenham, Essex: from John Bell & Croyden.

HORLICKS, LTD., Slough, Bucks: from John Bell & Croyden.

RECOGNITION FOR LONG SERVICE

Nearly 300 "veterans" attend dinner

OF the 281 "veterans" who attended a dinner in London on May 8 given to long service personnel by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., twenty had served the company for fifty years or more; ninetysix had a service of forty to forty-nine years and 170 had between twenty-five and thirty-nine years' service. Both Mr. B. E. Kent who proposed "The Company" and Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe who replied, referred to the pleasure it gave them to have Sir Harry Jephcott present that evening. Mr. Maplethorpe pointing out that Sir Harry's forty years with Messrs. Glaxo made him a veteran in his own right. Mr. J. C. Hanbury (chairman, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) who presided, welcomed ten new veterans. Afterwards he congratulated fourteen members who during the year had completed forty years with the company. Gifts of their own choosing (ranging from refrigerators to wrist-watches) were to be sent to them later. Among those present were ninety-four-year-old Mr. Ben

Brazier who retired in 1935 after fiftyfour years' service, and his two sons (both of whom are also "veterans.").



FORTY YEARS' SERVICE: Mr. R. Hopkins, supervisor in the warehouse department, receiving the congratulations of the chairman, Mr. J. C. Hanbury, on completion of forty years' service.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Viomycin P in Vial. — The Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, announce the availability of Viomycin P, a mixture of viomycin sulphate and viomycin pantothenate, which is reported to be less toxic than viomycin sulphate alone. Viomycin P is indicated in circumstances in which combinations of the established antituberculous agents cannot be used because of intolerance or bacterial resistance. It is issued in box of five 1-gm. vials each containing 500,000 units of viomycin pantothenate (0.5 gm. of base) and 500,000 units of viomycin sulphate (0.5 gm. of base). They are available to hospitals only.



Redesigned 18D dietary scale made by Geo. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich. A new mechanism, encased in an attractive, grey coloured plastic, has been developed to give greater accuracy and long life, The balance is fitted with a white plastic saucer, and the dial is graduated in both \(\frac{1}{2} \) and \(\frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Leptazol with Nicotinic Acid.—Denver Laboratories, Ltd., 12 Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9, are marketing a new speciality, Geriden (a combination of Leptazol and nicotinic acid) as tablets for the treatment of patients with mild senile retrogression. Geriden is claimed to diminish irritability, restore mental alertness and the acceptance of social discipline, and revive a healthy interest in personal hygiene, as well as being safe, free from adverse side effects, tasteless and non-habit-forming. The content of each tablet is 100 mgm. of Leptazol and 50 mgm. of nicotinic acid. The containers are packs of 100 and 250 tablets.

Cardiovascular Colour. — Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceuticals division, Fulshaw Hall, Wılmslow, Ches, announce the launching of a new product of the company's research: Coomassie blue (medical). Produced to meet requests from cardiologists for a reliable dye for use in the investigation of cardiovascular function, Coomassie blue (medical) is the sodium salt of anilino-hydroxyazonaphthalene sulphonic acid. Its advantages are that it is of low toxicity, well excreted, and does not stain the patient's skin blue. Large doses may, it is understood, be given without the need to control oxygenation of the blood. The dye is at first entirely retained in the vascular system and the concentrations in the blood and plasma may be readily and

accurately determined. The product is issued as individually packed ampoules of 2 per cent. w/v and 4 per cent. w/v sterile solutions, each in box of ten.

New Varieties. — Trufood, Ltd., Wrenbury, Ches, are introducing two new varieties in their Spoonfoods range of strained and homogenised foods for infants. They are gooseberry dessert and pineapple-and-rice. They bring the number of sweet courses in the Spoonfoods range to seven.

"Wasp-waist" Pack. — County Laboratories, Ltd., Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex, have effected a complete change of pack design for the large and small bottles of Silvikrin liquid shampoo. The new bottle is of contemporary "wasp-waist" design, replacing the triangular shape previously used for both large and small bottles. Orders for Silvikrin liquid shampoo

are henceforth being met with the new designs, which are priced slightly higher than the previous triangular design bottles. The triangular bottles continue to sell at the pre - Budget prices. Two points that appeal to customers are the positive grip that the shape affords and its attractiveness to the eye.

Left: New Silvikrin bottles. Right: "Skin Soft" calamine cream. Calamine Skin Cream.—Crown Capsule Co., Ltd., Western House, Gravel Hill, Bexleyheath, Kent, announce that "Skin Soft," their calamine skin cream containing benzalkonium chloride for the treatment of napkin rash, is now being brought to the notice of infant welfare clinics throughout the United Kingdom. The product is available to chemists in display outer of 2 doz. tubes.

Perfumed Shampoo. — Goya, Ltd., Amersham, Bucks, are marketing a new perfumed shampoo in all Goya fragrances including "Remember." The shampoo is a liquid and packed in sachets. It is now in distribution.

"Anti-alkaline" Tooth-paste.—P. A.

"Anti-alkaline" Tooth-paste.—P. A. Danning, Ltd., 3 Trentham House, 5 Riverdale Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, have set out to cater for "a substantial minority of people who suffer





In New Case at Lower Price.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, are now offering their "Love Pat" combined powder and foundation make-up at a new reduced price and in a new mother-of-pearl case.

Hair Perfume.—Molyneux et Cie (Designs and Perfumes), Ltd., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, are launch-



ing a new product, "Hair Perfume," for use on the hair immediately after it has been shampooed. The bottle contains sufficient for six applications.

from a shortage of acid by marketing a new tooth-paste, Si-Ko, of Norwegian origin. Excess alkali in the saliva, they say, encourages the rapid formation of tartar, which leads to pyorrhea within a few years unless checked early; the tartar is encouraged by the insoluble abrasives of most tooth-pastes, since the natural acid that usually removes the tartar is missing. "Anti-alkaline" Si-Ko is made up of ingredients that are entirely soluble in water. The formula is silica-hydroglycero-gel 67-9 per cent; cream of tartar 29-9 per cent.; emulsifying agents 1-2 per cent.; buffers 0-5 per cent. The acidity level is pH 3'8. Every dentist in the country is being informed about the product: those in Middlesex and Surrey during May, and those in the rest of the country at a later date. The product, which is packed in a tube, is being distributed through chemists.

"Pearly White" Lipstick.—Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are marketing a new "White Lustre" lipstick which has "a transparent opalescence, giving lips and eyes a new, luminous beauty." The white lipstick may be used between two coats or under one coat of the coloured lipstick to modify the shade. It may also be used on the eyelids as a highlight.

PERSONALITIES

MR. A. H. BECKETT, D.Sc., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., has been appointed head of the School of Pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, as from September 1. Mr. C. Morton retires on August 31.

MR. JACK E. BROWNLOW, M.P.S., Melton Mowbray, who has retired for health reasons (see p. 525), succeeded his father, Mr. R. W. Brownlow, in the family business in 1938. Mr. Brownlow senior purchased the business in 1895 and even after his son took over he attended daily to look after the books.

MR. S. V. GALLARD (sales director, Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.) was recently elected vice-chairman of the Liverpool branch of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association. Mr. Gallard has been for six years a member of Birkenhead town council and, in addition is a governor of four county secondary schools and a member of the Liverpool Port Health Authority.

MR. GEOFFREY S. SLADDEN, who was appointed managing director

of Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1, on April 30, has been general manager of the company since it started operations in Britain in June 1947.





Mr. G. S. Sladden

town council during the recent local council elections.

LIEUTENANT - COLONEL ROWLAND LAMES, who has resigned from

LIEUTENANT - COLONEL ROW-LAND JAMES, who has resigned from the board of I. Rowland James, Ltd., following that company's merger with The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (see p. 525), can look back upon a period of over thirty years in the business. During that time he has been a member of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry and of its predecessors. He has always taken a keen interest in local affairs, being Deputy Lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county of Glamorganshire. In 1953 he held the appointment of High Sheriff for the county of Cardiganshire.

MR. JAMES FINLAY, M.P.S., 302 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, is retiring at the end of May after being in business for himself since 1901. Mr. Finlay's shop, which has been a "landmark" in the district, ceases to be a pharmacy on his retirement, for his son (Mr. David Finlay) who was formerly associated with him in business, died a few years ago. Mr. Finlay was a founder member of Edinburgh Chemists' Club and special honour was paid to him on the occasion of the club's diamond jubilee two years ago. A staunch churchman and an elder of

Greenbank Parish Church, he has given his services for the record period of sixty-five years.

MR. EUSTACE DERMOT CAREY, who has been elected president of the

Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry (C.& D., May 9, p. 504) was born in Liverpool in 1908, and educated at Birkenhead School and Ellesmere College. He has been managing director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (pharmaceuticals division)



since 1956. Grandson of the first secretary of the United Alkali Co., Ltd. (Eustace Carey), Mr. Carey joined that company in 1924. Since the formation of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in 1926, he has been with the commercial side of the company. During the 1939-45 war he served in the Territorial Army and was G.S.O.II. (Int.) Anti-Aircraft Command until released to return to industry in 1941.

DEATHS

BARNES.—On April 20, Mr. Victor George Harry Barnes, M.P.S., Woodville, 5 Bank Drive West, Shrewsbury, Shrops, aged eighty-four.

DRIVER.—On April 16, Mr. James Driver, M.P.S., Graig Le, Graigfechan, near Ruthin, Denbighs, aged sixtythree.

GRAHAM. — At his home, 9 The Bungalows, Kendal Road, Newbold, Chesterfield, on May 3, Mr. Charles Gerald Graham. Mr. Graham was for many years a departmental manager with Robinson & Sons (Chesterfield), Ltd., and when he retired four years ago he had been with the firm for just over fifty-six years.

OSBORNE.—On May 6, Mr. Walter Horace Osborne. Mr. Osborne was chairman and joint managing director of Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd. He joined the firm in 1894 and had thus been actively engaged in its management and growth for over sixty years. Two years ago ill-health caused him to relinquish his day-to-day conduct of affairs and to reduce his public and business commitments.

OXENBERRY.—On April 14, Mr. Leslie Oxenberry, M.P.S., 21 Southfield Road. Bude, Cornwall. Mr. Oxenberry qualified in 1922.

PEARCE.—On April 19, Mr. Arthur Charles Pearce, M.P.S., 44 Greenborough Road, Norwich, Norfolk. Mr. Pearce qualified in 1914.

RUSSELL.—On April 5, Mr. Freeman Russell, M.P.S., 77 Weston Mill Road, Plymouth, Devon. Mr. Russell qualified in 1908.

SNEYD.—On April 16, Miss Dorothy Mary Sneyd, M.P.S., c/o Bank of New South Wales, 47 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, aged thirty-three.

INQUESTS

Overindulgence.—"One is inclined to overindulge in medicine when it is doing one good. Obviously Mrs. Henshaw did not know what the medicine contained "said the Ilkeston, Derbys, coroner recently at an inquest on Mrs. Emily Ada Henshaw, Cotmanay Road, Ilkeston. A misadventure verdict was recorded after evidence had been given that Mrs. Henshaw had died of barbiturate poisoning in association with influenzal tracheobronchitis. Dr. F. B. Sudbury said that he had prescribed medicine to last eleven days, but in two days two-thirds of the bottle had been consumed.

Chemicals to Children. — Chemists were urged by the Mid-Worcestershire coroner at a Malvern inquest on March 31 not, without a note from an adult known to them, to supply children with chemicals which could explode either alone or when mixed with other sub-stances. A verdict of "Death through misadventure" was recorded on Robin Michael Wintle, aged twelve, Worcester Road, Malvern, who died when a home-made bomb exploded. The coroner said: "Small boys are attracted by things which make a lot of noise and by things which are dangerous. This child had the opportunity of experimenting or playing about with a dangerous substance, with fatal results." Earlier the dead boy's brother, Clive Wintle, aged fifteen, said that he and his brother mixed the chemicals in the kitchen. Later they put the mixture into copper and lead tubes, sealing the ends in a vice with a hammer. One explosion made a hole in the ground and another had thrown a cornerstone into the air. Mr. R. D. Mackay (manager, Malvern branch of Taylors, Ltd., said that Robin had asked for potassium chlorate to make oxygen. He had warned the boy about the danger of mixing it with other substances.

"Scores of Dangerous Articles." In the average house there were scores of dangerous articles a child could get at, the coroner stated at an inquest in Birmingham recently on a baby, David Patterson, 77 Coventry Road, Birmingham. During evidence Mr. Thomas George Patterson said he was making a model liner and had a bottle of glue on the table and did not see his brother David come into the room, reach up and drink it. The father made the and drink it. child sick and then sent him, with the glue bottle, to hospital. Professor J. M. Webster, pathologist, said when he first smelt the glue bottle he thought it contained chloroform, but analysis showed it to be ethylene dichloride, the solvent in the glue. That had killed the child. Professor Webster said that ethylene dichloride was one of the most dreaded poisons. Even if a person who had drunk it were treated early there was little that could be done. He added that it was impossible for everything to be included in the Poisons List. Disinfectants were typical examples. Coloured tablets prescribed by doctors and clinics were an even greater menace. They looked like sweets and children got hold of them. They could not be made 100 per cent. safe. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

CARNEGIES OF WELWYN, LTD.
—Mr. Frank Chapman, M.A., has been appointed managing director.

JOHN DALE, LTD.—Final dividend 7 per cent. making 11 per cent. for year 1958 on capital increased by one-for-two free scrip issue (against 25 per cent. on old capital). Consolidated profit on trading £337,543 (£428,861). Deduct interest payable £34,117 (£25,603), depreciation £170,646 (£95,239), taxation £45,902 (£167,174) and minority interests £17,193 (£7,073), leaving net profit attributable to parent company £69,685 (£133,772).

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES. LTD.—The offer made by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., for the whole of the issued capital of I. Rowland James, Ltd. (C. & D., April 25, p. 446), has been accepted. In consequence the present directors have resigned and the board has been reconstituted, Mr. G. F. Williams (managing director of B.D.H.) becoming chairman and Mr. S. M. Lennox, M.P.S. (until now home sales manager of B.D.H.), becoming managing director. Messrs. G. Tasker, F.P.S., and H. Whitton Davies, M.P.S., remain as managers of the branches at Swansea and Cardiff respectively.

ALBRIGHT & WILSON, LTD. -The chairman (Mr. S. Barrat), in the annual statement accompanying the accounts for 1958 states that the Anti-Dumping Order of January 1958 levying duty on silicones imported from certain countries has not had the effect the company had hoped for in restricting imports. Midland Silicones had continued their progress of recent years and the market for its products continued to expand, nevertheless there was production capacity in reserve. Marchon Products and Solway Chemicals, Ltd., had a satisfactory year with turnover and profit showing further growth. After a bleak first half of the year an improvement was noted in the third quarter of the year by the Hooker Chemical Corporation (United States). Sir Henry Tizard, one of Albright & Wilson's directors retiring by rotation this year, is not seeking re-election. He remains on the board of Solway Chemi-

UNITED GLASS, LTD.-Mr. L. A. Elgood (chairman), states that demand for the company's products in the opening months of 1959 has been somewhat disappointing but it is believed that that was due to a large extent to the prospects of a favourable budget and that results for 1959 should be satisfactory. The modernisation and reorganisation continued throughout 1958, and measures proved successful, although difficulties were experienced in one of the larger bottle-producing units in the South, with the year's working showing a substantial loss. That was due partly to teething troubles and new methods of manufacture. Steps have been taken to ensure that as quickly as possible the unit will make its proper contribution to the company's results, he adds. Group net profit expanded from £386,350 to £544,327, the dividend is raised from $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a one-for-five scrip issue is proposed.

Compulsory Winding Up

MALLPAS (PHARMACEUTICALS), LTD.—Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry, in the Chancery Division on May 11, adjourned until June 1 a petition for the compulsory winding-up of Mallpas (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., presented by Roche Products, Ltd., Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, judgment creditors (see C. & D., May 2, p. 472). For the petitioners, and a supporting creditor, it was said the respondent company wanted another three weeks' adjournment and this request was not opposed. For Mallpas (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., it was said that third parties were negotiating to acquire the company's assets. If the negotiations were successful it was hoped there would be sufficient to pay off all the creditors. If the petition were adjourned until June 1 the negotiations would almost certainly be concluded by that date.

New Companies

P.C.=Private Company; R.O.=Registered Office J. W. THOMAS (PHARMACY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Amy I. Thomas, Robert G. Lewis and John Evans, M.P.S. R.O.: Tatnam Pharmacy, 2 Tatnam Crescent, Poole, Dorset. ST. ANDREW'S MEDICAL HALL, LTD. (P.C.). — Registered in Dublin. Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Mari Anne Rosenstock and Padraig O. Matuna, An Priom Straid, Cill Fionain, co. Limerick. The first directors are not named.

BUSINESS CHANGES

ADAMS & ANDERSON, agents and brokers. have removed to Rea's Buildings, 142 Royal Avenue, Belfast.

MR. J. FINLAY, 302 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, closed down his business with effect from May 15.

THE BRITISH - AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has removed its offices to 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, 17, N.Y.

THE business of Mr. J. E. Brownlow, M.P.S., Cheapside, Melton Mowbray, Leics, has been acquired by N. & J. Sampson, Ltd. (directors: Norman Sampson, M.P.S., and Mrs. J. K. Sampson, M.P.S.). Subject to approval being received they are to trade under the former title.

OVERSEAS VISITS

SIR DAVID ECCLES (President of the Board of Trade), who is leading a United Kingdom Trade delegation to the U.S.S.R., left London Airport on May 12.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN a written reply on May 4 it was announced that the Government Chemist's Department would be placed under the charge of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

B.C.G. Vaccine and Leprosy

DR. B. STROSS, on May 5, referred to the *prima facie* grounds upon which was based the hypothesis that vaccination by B.C.G. might prevent the incidence of leprosy and asked whether a pilot scheme of vaccination could be initiated in one or more of the Colonies.

Replying, MR. J. AMERY said that pilot schemes of vaccination were already in progress in the Federation of Nigeria and Uganda.

Cost of Penicillin Licences

MR, K. ROBINSON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on May 7 the average annual dollar cost to the United Kingdom of licences for the manufacture of penicillin in Great Britain.

MR. ERROLL (Economic Secretary, Treasury) said that there were no figures either on the basis of Exchange Control authorisations or of actual remittances to the United States, which distinguished payments by United Kingdom manufacturers for licences for the production of penicillin in Great Britain.

MR, ROBINSON: "Is it not anomalous that there should be any form of commercial tribute of this kind to the United States in respect of a product which derives entirely from British research?" Should he not make some effort to collect those figures?

MR. ERROLL: "One must remember that the United States made a considerable contribution in the development of the process, and it is largely in connection with the United States development that royalties are quite properly paid."

Restrictive Trade Practices Act

SIR D. ECCLES (President of the Board of Trade) in reply to a question on May 7 said he was not yet in a position to make a further statement on the committee to consider consumer protection.

MR. W. T. WILLIAMS asked what percentage of retailers had represented to him that they were in favour of, or opposed to, the operation of Section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

SIR D. ECCLES: I have received representations from an organised body and from a few other sources against Section 25, and a larger number in favour of the stronger enforcement of resale price maintenance.

Finance Bill; Purchase Tax

MR. HEATHCOAT AMORY (Chancellor of the Exchequer) withstanding all arguments, said on May 12 that he could go no further in the way of purchase tax reductions for the time being. When the debate on the Committee stage of the Finance Bill was resumed MR. MAUDLING (Paymaster-General) stressed the Government's intentions to move gradually towards a system of widely spread moderate rates of purchase tax. The purchase tax clauses were added without alteration to the Bill.

HINCHLIFFE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

An "independent" body to review drug costs?

THE interim report by the Hinchliffe Committee on costs of prescriptions (C. & D., June 28, 1958, p. 678) was confined, in the main, to making suggestions for providing doctors with further information to assist them with

their prescribing.

The present (main) report (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s.) is divided into nine parts. The first contains a description of the mechanics of prescribing, and outlines the measures taken to control costs. In Part II the committee assesses the nature of its task and considers the drug bill against task and considers the drug bill against the background of the cost of the National Health Service as a whole. Part III deals with the training and instruction of the young doctor, and the provision of information on new drugs for the general practitioner. Part IV refers to the doctor's right to prescribe. In Part V the committee considers the drug manufacturers, their function and contribution to medicine, the effect of their advertising campaigns on pre-scribing, the cost of research and the question of clinical trials of new drugs. Part VI deals with the rôle of the retail pharmacist. In Part VII, the methods of charging for prescriptions and the question of restriction of quantitles to be prescribed. In Part VIII are included a number of miscellaneous matters having a bearing on the costs of prescribing. There is a recommendation in Part IX for a permanent body to advise the Minister of Health expeditiously on matters affecting costs and the economics of the pharmaceutical service.

To Help Chemists

In order to help chemists doctors should be encouraged to use non-proprietary names for drugs, and the industry should be encouraged to rationalise pack sizes. Included in the advice given to general practitioners on good prescribing is the recommendation that, if he prescribes by brand name, the doctor should be convinced of the branded preparation's superiority by private experience or published evidence and not by unsubstantiated claims by the makers. There should be no ban on the prescribing of new drugs but, until the results of clinical trials are known, doctors should only prescribe them when existing drugs ĥave failed.

The Minister should seek to agree with the professions on limiting voluntarily to one week's supply or less the amount of drugs to be supplied on amount of drugs to be supplied on a prescription — with exceptions in chronic or particular cases. Such an arrangement should run for a tral period of two years. If it is successful, consideration should be given to abolishing the prescription charge. To help doctors the information in the help doctors the information, in the British National Formulary, about reasonable quantities to be prescribed should be amplified.

A number of recommendations are concerned with the drug industry. Manufacturers are asked to limit the more extreme forms of advertising and

to consider ways and means of limiting the present proliferation of polypharmaceutical preparations. The voluntary price regulation scheme (see C. & D., April 13, 1957, p. 391) is regarded as a considerable step forward. Pricing arrangements should be designed to make full allowance for genuine research expenditure and to discourage extravagant overheads and sales promotion.

The doctor's freedom to prescribe in the National Health Service inevitably encourages expensive sales promotion, some of which is undesirable. The pharmaceutical industry, it is recognised, has to face unusual risks. The sudden discovery of a new therapy anywhere in the world could "put off the market overnight" a product on which a great deal had been spent.

Financing Research

The Committee has been informed that the voluntary price regulation scheme now covers about 3,200 proprietary preparations, representing approximately 88 per cent. by value of all preparations falling within the scope of the scheme, and that negotiations are still proceeding. The price of 300 preparations has been reduced, at an estimated saving to the Exchequer of just over £400,000 a year, "In our view this scheme is a very valuable contribution, enabling a business arrangement to replace the ordinary operation of supply and demand which is impracticable in this field. . . We understand that the long-term s gnificance of the scheme is under rev.ew."

The Committee recognises that pharmaceutical manufacturers have to rely largely on the profits of proprie ary medicines to finance research expenditure, and includes in the report a separate chapter on research within the

industry.

Those pharmaceutical firms which do research, it says, make an essential contribution to therapeutic progress. The Committee reviews in detail the rôle of research in relation to the cost of prescribing and mentions the A.B.P.I.'s estimate that £4 millions is spent yearly on research in this country. That figure is considered inadequate compared with a reported annual research expenditure of £7 millions in Switzerland and £43 millions in the United States of America. Research is costly, but no major pharmaceutical manufacturer can continue to flourish without undertaking it on a scale that enables him to compete with other firms at home and abroad. The report states, however, that there are manufacturers making large profits on new preparations not therapeutically superior to existing products and who devote no part of their profits to significant research.

The Committee believes that condiditions such as patent rights, the publicising of proprietary names and the price agreement arrangements with the Ministry of Health, which favour the allocation of profits for research, should be accepted. No changes in the organisation of the pharmaceutical

industry can be recommended without a much more detailed inquiry than the Committee has been able to make. The drug industry is playing an all-impor-tant rôle in the National Health Ser-vice and export trade.

Absence of Extravagance

The Committee's investigations confirm the absence of widespread irresponsible extravagance in prescribing, but it considers that there is scope for economy. The total cost of the pharmaceutical service rose considerably until 1951–52. In the period from 1951– 52 to 1957–58 the rate of increase was less than that for most of the other branches of the Service. Since 1951–52 the proportion of the total cost attributable to the pharmaceutical service has even decreased slightly. Factors such as changes in money values and the availability and scope of benefits rule out any but the broadest comparisons between experience in different countries. Investigation suggests, nevertheless, that wherever medicines are supplied to the public in conditions analogous to those of the National Health Service, the absolute cost would be heavy, but the community derives tremendous benefits from the pharmaceutical service, financially as well as in relief of suffering and saving of life. The Minister should consider ways and means of publicising those facts in a telling manner.

Dealing with medical training, the report emphasises the need for the systematic post-graduate instruction of general practitioners in pharmacology and therapeutics. The average practitioner is unable, it states, to judge the validity of the makers' claims for the many new drugs produced. There are overwhelming objections against l.miting the doctor's right to prescribe whatever drugs he considers to be main difficulty is the dearth, in convenient and readily access ble forms, of impartial information on new drugs and the Committee suggests an independent publication should be established to distribute to general practitioners up-to-date information about new drugs and the results of clinical trials. The appropriate pro-fessional bodies should be asked to take responsibility for producing the new journal, which might be called *Prescribers' Journal* and which should replace Prescribers' Notes for the medical profession.

The report states the present arrangements for the organisation and interpretation of clinical trials and for the publication of the results are inadequate. Better organisation and speedier publication could greatly influence the prescribing practice of general practi-

tioners.

The report recommends a tightening of the present standards for the investigation of instances of excessive prescribing, and the imposition of severe penalties, particularly where doctors prescribe extravagantly in order to attract patients.

Symposium on Sterilisation

TECHNIQUES, APPARATUS AND RESPONSIBILITY REVIEWED

PROMPTED by the publication in recent months of no less than three reports in which sterilisation methods in hospital were called in question, Dr. J. C. Parkinson (head of the pharmacy department, Brighton Technical College) organised a "Symposium on the Operation of Sterilising Autoclaves." It took place in Brighton on May 9, and was attended not only by hospital pharmacists but by hospital pathologists, engineers and administrators, by medical superintendents, consultant anæsthetists, bacteriologists. and radiologists, laboratory technicians, technical representatives of manufacturers, and even by a sprinkling of hospital matrons and sisters.

Four papers were presented at two sessions. Professor H. Berry (emeritus professor of pharmaceutics, University of London) presided at the first, and Dr. R. Knox (professor of bacteriology, Guy's Hospital medical school) at the second. PROFESSOR BERRY made reference to the reports issued during the year by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and by a Medical Research Council working party. Those reports had been unanimous that all was not well in this field of hospital practice. Each had produced an abundance of evidence—which he did not think would be disputed-to support their findings. In pharmaceutical circles he could sense a feeling of regret that not one of those committees had sought the advice or assistance of a trained pharmacist in that specialised field or had recommended that the pharmacist should be consulted in any revised scheme of control. The organisers of the symposium thought that it might bring out much of value in understanding the present difficulties, and might result in the formulation of a balanced scheme for future guidance.

Origins and Development

The first paper was by DR, R. H. MAXWELL SAVAGE (chief chemist, S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.). In a short historical sketch Dr. SAVAGE showed how ideas on sterilisation had developed in recent years. The first dressings sterilisers, he said, had been made probably in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but not until the middle twenties of the twentieth century was the process examined in greater detail. The credit for the early work belonged to several German workers, particularly Professor Konrich, Berlin. They were Professor Konrich, Berlin, They were not always right, but had come fairly close to the bones of the matter. In the 1930's Dr. Savage himself published a series of papers on the subject, mainly from the manufacturers' point of view, and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists set up a committee for studying the subject. The committee's report confirmed that sterilising practice fell short of what was desirable, but some of its recommendations were impracticable, such as that dressings manufacturers should process their dressings under aseptic conditions.

"That roughly corresponds to an attempt to produce sterile normal saline by running a salt mine aseptically." In the 'forties Walter, a professor of experimental surgery at Harvard University, U.S.A., had published some valuable papers on the subject, and several of his conclusions had proved of great value. The 1950's brought two reports that would be widely discussed at the symposium. That of the Nuffield Foundation had pointed out errors in hospital sterilisation practice. He was in entire agreement with the Foundation on the subject and recounted some of his own experiences to bear it out.

Dr. Savage said he also agreed with much of the Medical Research Council's report on sterilisation by steam under increased pressure, published in the *Lancet* on February 28. The points of criticism to which he would be directing attention were largely matters of detail or of emphasis. He thought it unfortunate that the historical background of the report had not extended back beyond 1944. Out of twenty-two papers cited, twenty bore dates of the 1950's, and two of the 1940's. None were earlier. That pattern of dates gave a dangerous impression that the present defective position was due to shortage of knowledge only just corrected. It was nothing of the kind. He had seen no new important point not widely known and published in at least four countries over the past thirty-five years. The danger arose from the clouded judgment that might result. The defects in hospital sterilisation were in fact due to long-standing faults of organi-

A Part of Pharmacists' Training

In its review of the M.R.C. report, the Lancet had asked "When using a downward displacement steriliser, one can defeat one's object by placing the drum on its bottom rather than on its side. How may doctors or nurses know this?" The question could, he thought, be answered. Probably few doctors and nurses knew it, but pharmacists had been told it repeatedly for years and it formed part of their training curricu-lum. The Lancet also asked: "Who but the doctor has the width of training, the experience and the variety of contacts to discover failures which can be of so many kinds. Thus he alone can be responsible." Dr. Savage considered that it was beyond reasonable expectation that most hospitals would have on their medical staff a Konrich, a Walter or a Bowie. If that type of person, both competent and sufficiently interested to discover the failure, were not present, he thought he would have to be found in the pharmaceutical department. Sterilisation practice was not, the speaker thought, a part of medical training, but it had been a part of pharmaceutical training for quite a long time. He had worked for years in contact with both medical men and pharmacists in hospitals. Though not himself a pharmacist he had early come to the conclusion that only one man there really had the

miscellaneous collection of knowledge needed for the responsibility of sterilising. As a spectator he would always pick on the pharmacist, though he did not know if the pharmacist wanted the responsibility. Nothing in his statement should be construed as a denial of the principle of medical responsibility for everything in a hospital. But true responsibility could not in practice be exercised without knowledge: it could only be delegated to someone who had the knowledge. The principles of bacteriology were taught to every medical student, and the pathologist or bacteriologist daily worked with bacteriagrowing them, identifying them and knowing them as living organisms. It was no reflection on pathologists to say that they usually knew little about sterilisation. It was not usually their job. "If I wanted to make a desert I would not call in a gardener.

Dr. Savage then turned to technical details. The theory of sterilisation was simply, he said, the theories of the properties of steam, whether mixed with air or not, and the properties of bacterial spores, "viewed as objects to be killed, not as objects to be cultivated."

The fundamental distinction between superheated steam and saturated steam was that superheated steam (steam with a temperature higher than it would have if it were in contact with liquid water and allowed to obtain equilibrium) did not refer to steam at over 100°. That was obvious to physicists but the error appeared in the bacteriological literature as a result of a mistake "bequeathed" by a celebrated professor.

Two Routes to Superheating

The same condition of superheating could be arrived at either by increasing the temperature at the same pressure, or by reducing the pressure at the same temperature. It was not necessary that each should be done independently. In practical sterilisation both events occurred. In a steriliser with walls kept at a higher temperature than the operating temperature of the chamber the steam inside the chamber could be heated by conduction from the hotter jacket, and so become superheated in the direct simple way; the more subtle process of superheating arose because of the partial pressure of air in a mixture of steam and air. Dr. Savage expanded that explanation in some de-

Superheated steam at unchanged temperature occurred in a steriliser fed with steam from a boiler, for that always contained air, and it would happen in a small container left in a steriliser if that was of such a form and kind that air could be trapped within it.

The vapour over the solution of a substance was in equilibrium with the liquid, consisted entirely of water in a superheated condition, and would not be in equilibrium with a surface of pure water. Under ordinary conditions cotton contained, too, 6-8 per cent, of moisture chemically combined, or

physicochemically combined, with the cotton itself, so that the vapour pressure was not that of the free surface of water. Air-dry cotton at, say, 7 per cent. of moisture and a piece of glass wool on to which 7 per cent, of water had been put would bring about very different vapour pressures in the water above them. It followed that, if no water were added and all the vapour arose from the water in the cotton itself, the steam was superheated. That was why high-frequency sterilisation was impracticable.

If a mixture of air and steam was produced then each of the two gases would share the pressure between them, so that the total pressure was divided in proportion to the volumes of the two gases. That simple theoretical picture had resulted in some current misconceptions, Dr. Savage explained how a mixture of air and steam in a steriliser would separate out, and how the air would drain to the bottom of the steriliser. That was why, unless there were strong reasons to the contrary, an air drain in a steriliser should be at the bottom. The speaker gave the theoretical reasons and practical reasons for the removal of air in sterilisers.

Basic Theory

On the basic bacteriological theory of sterilisation, he said it had re-peatedly been stated that one of the reasons why saturated steam was more efficient than superheated steam in sterilisation was that its latent heat was higher. That was a dangerous misconception. The latent heat had nothing whatever to do with the killing of the spore. The heat capacity of a spore was so minute that, provided it was placed in an atmosphere at sterilising temperature, it would take the temperature almost instantaneously, whether it was in a pure gas, in superheated steam, or in saturated steam. The difference between those three methods of heating might be measured in milliseconds. Latent heat might influence the rate at which the goods being sterilised were being heated, but that was another matter. It had sometimes been said that the cell wall of a spore put up a resistance to the penetration of heat and that that was the reason a spore was more difficult to kill than a vegetative form. If that were true they would have in the material composing the bacterial cell wall something far exceeding in insulating properties anything yet known. What killed the spore was the toxic properties of water at high temperatures. At raised temperatures water hydrolysed proteins, de-natured them, and quickly destroyed them. Superheated steam was an inefficient sterilising agent because it did not allow the water content of the spore to increase.

The bacterial spore was made of material somewhat similar to that of proteins — substances capable of absorbing water to form loose molecular compounds with a lower vapour pressure than a plain water surface. The result was that, if a bacterial spore were placed in an atmosphere of slightly superheated steam, it might nevertheless not only be in equilibrium,

but even take up water from that atmosphere. Apparently for that reason a limited degree of superheating was tolerable in the sterilisation of dry goods such as dressings. The Medical Research Council's recent report had recommended that sterilisers should operate without any superheating. That might in general be advisable, but his own company had operated a steriliser with about 3° of superheating for many years with no failures. There were some advantages in the delivery of perfectly dry dressings at the end of the stage, and no theoretical or practical reason against that slight superheating.

The mixture of physical and bacteriological considerations determining sterilisation boiled down to some quite simple principles. The atmosphere must not be so superheated by direct means, by admixture of air, or otherwise, that water was unable to condense on the spore and increase its water content. The temperature must be high enough and the duration of exposure long enough, and the conditions in the steriliser must permit penetration of the dressings. To a large extent the problem was connected with the avoidance of superheating, and that in turn was bound up with the presence or absence of air in the steriliser. On the packing of dressings into drums there were again current misconceptions. The absolute size of a package considered as a unit was more important than the packing density of the material inside it. During the 1939-45 war his company had sterilised 7 million first field dressings. The dressings were tightly packed gauze objects that must fit into the soldier's little package. So they had been taken and packed by a strong girl as tightly as possible into a large wire crate. Nevertheless, between the dressings there were air spaces, and there was no difficulty in sterilising the articles, tightly packed as they were. If, on the other hand, an ordinary hospital drum were filled quite lightly with cotton wool, and a thermostat put in the middle, it would be found that the heat was considerably delayed in reaching the interior.

In the Medical Research Council report there were recommendations that all new sterilisers should be fitted with avacuum pump in order to withdraw the air down to quite a small quantity. Theoretically that was a desirable proposition, but he had misgivings on the practical side. He saw no evidence that, if a steriliser, which was a simple apparatus, had been subject for many years to neglect and misoperation, a much more elaborate vacuum pump would be accorded a better standard of maintenance. The slightest defect in the vacuum and it became difficult to maintain, There were many advantages in keeping sterilisers in hospitals as simple as possible, and he thought money spent on high vacuum pumps might well be wasted.

Apparatus for Sterilisation

The next paper, which was by Mr. G. R. WILKINSON, F.P.S. (head of the pharmaceutical research department, Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), was on apparatus used in sterilisation. Mr. Wil-

kinson said that although, in 1680, Papin, working with Robert Boyle in the study of hydraulics and pneumatics, had evolved his "digester," which could be considered the great great grandfather of pressure sterilisers, it was not until 200 years later—in 1880—that Chamberland had patented his autoclave, Mr. Wilkinson gave a brief outline of the subsequent development of the autoclave, turning to a consideration of the types of steriliser and methods of sterilisation in use today.

Steam and its Properties

Steam was a valuable material for use in sterilisers, he said, because it had a high heat content for its weight or volume; gave up its heat at constant temperature; could be produced from water, which was cheap and plentiful; was clean, odourless and tasteless; was readily distributed; heated objects rapidly and could rapidly pene-trate fabrics; and allowed ready control of quality and temperature. Its limitation was that it could not be used for oils or powders. Basic requirements for the use of steam under pressure as a sterilising agent were a chamber in which the material undergoing sterilisation and steam could be contained: a means of removing air and condensate; a source of good-quality steam at a suitable pressure; a means of ensuring that the whole of the charge reached sterilising temperature; means of controlling the sterilising cycle; a system by which dry dressings might be produced; and apparatus capable of being operated by semi-skilled personnel. The heat might be transmitted to other articles by conduction, convection and radiation (the last to be avoided). Heat was present as sensible heat—the heat necessary to raise the temperature of water from freezing point to the boiling point — and as latent heat, itself present both as heat required to convert the water into steam at the same temperature and as intrinsic heat possessed by the steam by virtue of its conversion into steam. The varying specific heat of steam might be neglected at low pressures.

Steam at any particular pressure could be dry and saturated, which was the ideal condition; could contain water droplets in suspension; or could be drier and hotter (the state of super-heat) than it would be if it were saturated. A boiler producing steam of good quality with a dryness of at least 95 per cent, might in practice be delivering at the receiving end steam with a dryness of only 75 per cent, or less. By judicious use of reducing valves it was possible to convert wet steam to satisfactory saturated steam at a lower pressure, but that could only be satisfactorily done by an engineer. It was com-monly accepted that the maximum allowable upward limit in contact with spores was about 5° C, superheat. Since the latent heat of the steam could only be liberated if the steam condensed, it was important to remove the air so that steam could fill the chamber. and to provide means of removing the condensate formed. Steam traps were fitted to perform automatically those operations. Theoretically they performed the operations of venting air in

the early stages of the sterilisation cycle, so allowing the air to be re-placed by steam as rapidly as possible; of allowing the condensate to leave the

steriliser; and of maintaining steam within the steriliser at a suitable temperature or pressure. The speaker detailed the types of steam trap in use.

FRANCO-BRITISH CONGRESS

Discussions on the dissemination of information on drugs

MANY friendships were renewed when the seventh Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress met at Peebles on May 8-11.

Over thirty-six French and about sixty English pharmacists gathered to carry out one of the objects of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission: "to promote in each country the fullest possible knowledge and understanding of the intellectual." understanding of the intellectual, artistic, scientific, technical and educational activities and of the history and

ways of life of the other.'

The Congress opened with an informal dinner on May 8 when Professor A. D. MACDONALD introduced Mr. J. R. LAWRIE, M.B.E., M.A., F.E.I.S. (provost of Peebles), who welcomed the Congress members to the town, especially the French visitors, whom he addressed in their own language, declaring that there was an old friendship between la belle France and la petite Ecosse.

MR. FRANK ARNAL replied on behalf of all members of the Congress, especially those from France, and ended his speech with "Vive l'Ecosse—vive l'Angleterre and vive la France."

Methods of Making Drugs Known

The main business session of the Congress was held on Saturday morn-"How best can pharmacists disemmiwhen there was a discussion on nate information about drugs?" Mr. H. S. Grainger, F.P.S. (chief pharmacist Westminster Hospital, London), submitted a paper on "Information and the Pharmacist."

He said the pharmacist stood in a special relationship to the public and to the medical profession by nature of his knowledge of drugs, it was his spe-cial knowledge which distinguished him from other classes of traders. When members of the public sought his advice the pharmacist must give it to the best of his ability. As a professional man he could not stand aside when a customer came regularly to purchase over-the-counter drugs if it was clearly unwise for him or her to continue taking them. Because of that responsibility it was incumbent upon pharmacists to keep *au courant* with the latest developments in pharma-The hospital pharmacist was cology. often called upon to give advice to the doctor. That was possibly more characteristic of British hospitals than of The pharmacist must know what medicaments were available so as to be able to assist the physician faced with a plethora of treatments. It therefore became necessary to maintain a file of information giving dosages, clinical applications, and side and toxic effects. He thought that many British pharmacists had not developed this aspect as far as they should. Doctors had not the time to absorb all the information and literature that was put before them, and many medical stu-

dents could with advantage be provided with much helpful information by the pharmacist both in hospital and in retail practice. He thought collabora-tion, especially between the medical practitioner and the retail pharmacist, was something that could be usefully

developed. Though such work might not bring in a fee it should be regar-Though such work might ded as the type of service which a pro-

fessional man offered.

Dealing with the relationship be-tween the pharmacist and the public, Mr. Grainger said the pharmacist had an importance in society, apart from advising on medicines, in the disseminating of information on public health. In the present period of intense interest in vaccination against poliomyelitis, the general public expected the pharmacist to explain what was involved, and to indicate the importance of vaccination. During epidemics the pharmacist was in the front line with the doctors in giving helpful advice to individuals on how to cut down risks and relieve the worst troubles. Mr. Grainger emphasised that the rôles of physician and pharmacist were, of course, distinct.

-To be concluded.

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION

Italian resolutions at Rome conference

AT the conclusion of the International Conference of European Pharmaceutical Legislation (see C. & D., May 9, p. 504), during which eminent experts of eight nations had objectively examined and discussed their respective legislation, the members of the Società Italiana di Scienze Farmaceutiche drew attention to the fact that notable disparities exist between current Italian legislation and that in force in other European countries. They expressed the hope that prompt action would be taken to revise the Italian pharmaceutical legislation. The members considered it their duty to direct the attention of the Government authorities to the following points:-

(1). The necessity to stimulate, through an efficient service of duly qualified technical inspection, the bringing up-to-date and the specialisation of the manufacturing laboratories, account being taken of the necessity to bring their equipment into line with the progress noticeable in other rapid

countries.

(2) To operate promptly an appropriate system for the protection and development of inventions so as to bring Italy into line with current legislation in the other countries of the European Economic Community. This would constitute a stimulus for the search for new original drugs and encourage fruitful exchanges with other countries, enabling Italy to take a more effective role in international and technical competition.

(3) To base registration formalities upon a careful sifting of the scientific and clinical evidence, carrying out at the same time an efficient and constant control of products introduced to the

market.

(4) To establish in the pharmaceutical sphere a new set of regulations which would give reasonable and efficient protection to therapeutic discoveries and which will strengthen reand pharmaceutical control ons. This policy appears in search institutions. the light of international experience, to be the only effective instrument for limiting the indiscriminate increase in medicinal specialities based on imitations of original products, for progressively establishing better ethical standards in the manufacture and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

(5) To control rigorously pharmaceutical advertising directed towards the public with a view to the prevention of distortions of the real therapeutic efficacy of the product

There were about 200 people present at the conference when a number of speakers emphasised the desirability of Italy having a patents system for pharmaceutical processes to protect the industry and encourage research. Dr. P. Bolla, Switzerland, gave a very technical paper mainly on Swiss patent law. A number of questions were asked about the scope of specifications, chemical analogues, equivalents and compulsory working.

MR. F. CHARATTE, Belgium, gave a

very detailed review of the pharmaceutical laws in Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, Mr. J. Poldeman, Hol-land, and Mr. L. Robert, Luxembourg, supplemented the speech as regards

their countries.

MR. R. MORICE, France, spoke mainly on new French legislation which he said was aimed at the protection of the health of the public, the inventor, and the limitation of the number of pharmaceutical specialities. There was a great deal of criticism of the new pharmaceutical patent provisions. Professor G. BERGAMI spoke for ninety-five minutes on Italian pharmaceutical legisla-tion and in addition made a plea for a general amendment of the present Italian health insurance system. He paid tribute to the British system and considered the new classification of specialities was excellent. To his mind the British system was less complicated than most of those in Europe.



Mr. Alan Duckworth (secretary, Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry) receives commemorative medal at the hands of the Italian Minister of Health.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Apathy in Pharmacy

SIR,—Will someone define what is really meant by "apathy in pharmacy"? It has been mentioned since I qualified (1922)—and probably many years before that date—but no one says what the words really mean. Perhaps the chairman of the Romford Branch will oblige?

H. H. FLINTOFF, St. Albans

Price Cutting

SIR,—The committee members of the Croydon Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and Association hope that the result of a recent court case (C. & D., May 9, p. 500) will not deter manufacturers from taking out injunctions against price cutters, and strongly recommend that all members give their fullest support at this critical time to those firms who are doing their best to ensure a reasonable margin of profit for both wholesaler and retailer.

AMELIA M. J. McCarthy, Thornton Heath

Youth or Experience?

SIR,—Your correspondent "Lancastrian" (C. & D., May 2, p. 475) raises a very interesting question in his letter. Had he glanced at the Situations Vacant columns in that issue he would have seen my own company's advertisement for medical representatives which specially mentioned that we are pre-pared to take men of higher age. In the case of applications from pharmacists in retail practice, we accept men up to age fifty-five. I think I can write with some authority on the matter of employing older men as medical representatives, for my company has ex-plored both ends of the age scale. As an organisation notable for the rela-tively low average age of its executives we have nevertheless consistently found that older men perform well in the jobs to which they have been appointed, the majority being medical representatives. It all depends on good selection. chief arguments against taking older personnel are the risk of impending intellectual deterioration and the hard time they may have in settling down to an entirely new kind of work. Obviously experience is important. An older man with no experience in the pharmaceutical field would doubtless have great difficulty in becoming adjusted to medical representative work. But, provided good selection techniques are employed, and my company uses the latest methods, experienced men of ability in the older age groups can be found. I stress the word "ability," for is not that what a company is looking for, be the applicant young or old? An older man brings with him his maturity and experience. A young man of ability offers the prospect of being able to grow with the firm and of identifying himself with its aims and principles. Our own pension scheme is flexible enough to cope with most age groups and we have no regrets about our decision to advertise for older people. I believe that those who have joined us are well content and feel they have made a happy choice.

R. W. RICHARDS, General sales manager, RIKER LABORATORIES, LTD., Loughborough, Leics

Past Students Please Note

SIR,—Many of your readers may be interested to learn that the students of the London College of Pharmacy and Chemistry for Women, 7 Westbourne Park Road, London, W.2, have recently formed a College Scientific Society for fostering and maintaining friendships formed during student days and for the dissemination of knowledge by means of lectures, demonstrations and visits to laboratories and places of interest. The Society is non-sectarian, non-political and is not in any sense a trade union. The principals have kindly given its promoters the use of a laboratory for meetings and facilities for light refresh-Several successful meetings ments. have already been held, and a high proportion of the last two years' students have already joined. There is still accommodation for a limited number of new members, and the council have instructed me to invite students trained in the College during the past ten years to apply for membership. The sub-scription is £1 1s. per annum (includ-ing the provision of light refreshments before meetings). Meetings are on the first Thursday in each month, except during July and August and when they would clash with Park Maria. would clash with Bank Holiday weeks. Members may come and bring a friend at any time after 5.30 p.m. for tea and a social gathering, the lectures commencing at 7 p.m. The next meeting is on June 4. It will be a film-strip demonstration evening by Mr. Bainger (Bayer Products, Ltd.). All eligible past students will be welcome.

SHEILA WALKER.

Secretary

Trading Stamps

SIR,—There has been considerable comment recently, including reference in your publication (C. & D., April 18, p. 416) on the information booklet issued by the National Chamber of Trade relating to stamp trading. On behalf of our clients, the Green Shield Trading Stamp Co., Ltd., I would challenge the National Chamber's interpretation of trading stamp operations, for it would appear that, far from the report being factual, it is compounded of a mass of opinion without acknowledgment to the true aspects. Those could have been acquired through interviewing the people who know the most about such The report schemes—the promoters. seems to us a conglomeration of misinformed, biased arguments based on dangerous half-truths. By adopting that attitude, the report in itself is contradictory. In the interests of brevity, I will comment only on the main points. It is said that there is no

evidence of an increase in turnover and any which may be shown is in isolation. But, further along in the report, discussing the granting of exclusive rights in the retailer's area, it is stated:
"The promises of exclusive rights in your area is quite incapable of fulfilment. The 'exclusive right' is only in respect of your main line, and you will know only too well how numerous and profitable your subsidiary lines are. In the face of competition from another participant in the scheme in respect of such lines your loss of turnover could be considerable." Those two statements are sadly at variance. Either turnover will increase or it won't. The Chamber of Trade cannot have it both ways. Reference is also made to leaflet raids and local advertising carried out by the promoters. "No promise is made to continue with these," the report states "and the promoters simply leave you to carry the loss and move on to other Another inaccuracy. The Green Shield Co. maintains district and area managers who are responsible for the traders' well-being in their areas. Cannot it be understood that stamp trading is a business, and that to adopt the tac-tics outlined in the report would spell death to any organisation. Yet, in this country, stamp trading is gaining ground every day, in spite of these misguided "warnings" by the National Chamber of Trade. To return to the report, reference is made to the net profit margin being 6 per cent. of the average trader's business, that the stamps would cost him betweeen 2½ and 3 per cent. of his gross turnover, and that therefore his net profit is halved. How simple and how wrong. By adopting stamp trading, the retailer has a sales-promotion feature plus. He no longer has to reduce prices to compete with the Co-operative and multiple store. He no longer has to be involved in advertising on his own account. His turnover increase (and testimonials to those increases from all types of traders can be produced) enables him to buy in greater bulk and at greater discounts. He can also set the cost of stamps against income tax. There is no shred of evidence that, as a result of stamp trading, prices are subsequently increased. If the retailer is unable to show an increase, as the report suggests, there is no reason for him not to stop stamp dealing. For if there is nothing to be gained from it, there is nothing to lose. FREDERICK E. PEARCE

FREDERICK E. PEARCE
[For chemists the question is now
academic, except in so far as it affects
their competitiveness with other traders,
since the Pharmaceutical Society's
Council issued a memorandum to members on the subject of stamp trading.—
EDITOR.]

DID YOU READ IT?

THE prescription poser published last week (p. 502), is correctly interpreted, according to the prescriber:

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oz. i



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In Proper Perspective at Last

A BALANCED and objective report is difficult to produce, and the knowledge that it is to be read and re-read critically does not make its production easier. All government committees must bear those things in mind when, like the Hinchliffe Committee, they have to report on so universally interesting a subject as the National Health Service. It seems as if that Committee has attempted to forestall any possible criticism by presenting as detailed a report as possible. Probably some time will elapse before all the suggestions the Committee has made will have been given due consideration, but the report—unlike many others—is a readable document.

Many of the recommendations will cause no surprise to pharmacists. That the use of the retail pharmacy is the most economical method for the Service was to them a conclusion that hardly needed recording. But this report is to be read by many—some vitally and personally interested, some untouched by the Service, and others again who have primarily considered the National Health Service a political target. It is thus of extreme value to have the fact recorded by what may be regarded, from the pharmaceutical viewpoint, as independent (though there was one pharmacist present). The recommendations that payments to pharmacists should be made as promptly and correctly as possible, and that the prices which the Ministry pays should be reviewed at regular intervals, are matters of good accounting and should not need repeating before action is taken to ensure the full pricing of prescriptions. A swings-and-roundabout mentality engendered by "averaging" is not a good thing either for the Service or for the community. The review of the pharmaceutical industry in a separate chapter reflects an honest attempt by the Committee to appreciate the problems of the industry. No one can object to the criticisms that the total amount of money spent on research is inadequate and that certain manufacturers devote no part of their profits to significant research. Once again the statement of the simple fact that research costs have to be paid for out of the profits obtained from the sale of proprietary preparations may, to those in the industry, appear to be a little trite, but it is a basic fact that must be made equally familiar to those critics of the industry who forget such simple facts when it appears to be in their self-interest to do so. We have always held the view that it is not possible for a satisfactory health service to be cheap, and that view is now publicly avowed by the Committee.

Those who attended the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress at Peebles last week-end, where the dissemination of critical information about new drugs was an important topic, will find that the report repeats much of what was said about the necessity for the early provision of detailed and unbiased information regarding new drugs. And pharmacists not only in hospital practice but also in retail must be ready to assume a greater responsibility in advising medical practitioners upon the pharmacology of new drugs.

The practice of substitution, as carried out in some hospitals, was considered and rejected by the Committee and we wholeheartedly agree that "the only effective long term answer . . . is to train doctors to prescribe critically and with discrimination." "There is clearly nothing wrong in pharmacists' buying at less than Drug Tariff rates. In fact they should be encouraged to do so." Those sentences in the report will no doubt be considered as two of the most important it contains, especially by those who were concerned about the "bad Press" which followed publication of the report of the Committee of Public Accounts (C. & D., August 23, 1958, p. 184). We hope that means will be found to ensure that the latest findings receive the maximum publicity.

The suggested new advisory committee—an Economic Advisory Committee—is worthy of a great deal of consideration. It should help to balance the apparent Treasury influence which has so often been antagonistic to the pharmacist.

Sterilisation: Whose Responsibility?

The recent Brighton symposium on sterilisation (p. 527) covered admirably the various technical aspects of the subject: processes, apparatus and tests. Matters of professional politics and responsibility came less obviously into the picture, but they are nevertheless of paramount importance and must find a solution if any real improvement is to be made in a situation that is generally admitted to give great cause for anxiety. Those aspects were referred to by two of the principal contributors and by others during the discussion.

The Lancet holds that the doctor alone can be responsible for the sterility of the dressings, medicaments, syringes, etc., used in hospitals. "Who but the doctor," it asks, "has the width of training, the experience and the variety of contacts to discover failures, which can be of so many kinds?" It gives its own case away, however, with another question, "How many doctors or nurses know that, in a downward displacement steriliser, one can defeat one's object by placing the drum on its bottom rather than on its side?" Dr. Savage's answer—and, as he said, he is an outside observer, not a pharmacist—was "probably few," but that the knowledge forms part of the training curriculum of pharmacists, who have "been told it repeatedly for years."

Dr. Bowie, another non-pharmacist but a person of great influence in the world of hospital medicine, was no less decisive. "The persons professionally most fitted at the present time to undertake the development and running of such [central sterile] units are the pharmacists—first, because the notion is a natural extension of their present responsibility in hospital and secondly because many pharmacists and their teachers already possess experience in the large-scale production of sterile materials in industry."

Dr. Bowie was sharply critical of hospital managements, and Dr. Savage had been careful to make clear that he intended no denial to the doctor of his overriding responsibility. The fact is, as we see it, that between one of those two groups and the other the responsibility has lain hitherto for the conditions under which sterilisation is carried out, and therefore for the existing shortcomings. Now to put the responsibility for central sterile departments back on the medical staffs would be almost to guarantee that things remain much as they are, and for the obvious reason pointed out by Dr. Savage. "True responsibility," he says, "cannot in practice be exercised without knowledge: it can only be delegated to someone who has the knowledge."

Among the hospital professions there is one other practitioner who is sometimes put forward as the person who should superintend the processes of sterilisation: the pathologist. Again Dr. Savage disposes of that proposal in a single illuminating sentence. After pointing out that the pathologist works daily with bacteria—growing them, identifying them and knowing them as living organisms, he adds "But if I wanted a desert I wouldn't call in a gardener." Indeed the pathologist would be creating in one capacity conditions that would militate against his success in the other.

Some doubt was expressed at the symposium whether pharmacists would want the responsibility of running central sterilisation departments. There are of course many to whom any addition to their duties would be unwelcome because, owing to shortages of staff, they find difficulty in coping even with present tasks. That consideration apart, all would certainly agree that, having the requisite knowledge and training, they should be willing to put it at the disposal of the hospital service—to the great gain of all concerned.

Ethical Standards in Flux

THE recent judgment of the Statutory Committee (see C. & D., May 9, p. 493) on the admissibility of certain Press advertisements published in 1958 giving the dispensing services of corporate bodies which, as "authorised sellers," were subject to the discipline of that Committee, may be considered as recognising an advancing professional outlook amongst members of the Pharma-

ceutical Society. The Committee considered it a duty to judge conduct in 1958 in relation to the standards of 1958, and interpreted the intention of Parliament in the Act of 1933 as being that pharmacy should have the status of a profession, with professional standards that might improve as time went on.

After finding that the advertisements under examination did in fact advertise the dispensing of medicines, the Committee decided that their publication by a pharmacist would not necessarily render him unfit to have his name on the register: only a serious departure from accepted professional standards would merit such treatment. That principle has, of course, been the basis of the Committee's previous decisions. The Council of the Society—for it is they who have brought the cases—can thus obtain erasures from the register only in serious cases.

But it is hardly likely that the Society's Council was expecting such a drastic recommendation on this occasion. What, then, can be learned from the decision? The Council will no doubt have to consider whether it is desirable to produce another and more specific form of words than the phrase in the 1933 code: "wording which could reasonably appear on a professional or business visiting card." It could, of course, leave the definition untouched and cite the advertisements quoted in the case as "forbidden" examples.

At the beginning of the evidence the company concerned indicated that, subject to its right of appeal to the High Court, it would abide by the Statutory Committee's decision. In view of the fact that no direction was made in the case, it would appear that the company may not now proceed any further, and is thus unable to challenge, if it wished, the decision that the advertisements "did advertise the dispensing of medicines." The next move lies with the Council. It should revise the wording of the relevant "code" clause so as to leave members and corporate bodies in no doubt as to the limits of their discretion in publishing advertisements. The Council should then bring its suggested new wording before a meeting of Branch Representatives, who should subject it to the utmost scrutiny, so as to be quite sure that they are not being taken further along the road of rising professional standards than is appropriate in all the circumstances.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY FINANCES

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1958

	Total 1958	Total 1957
	£_	£
ASSETS Investments, at cost or as valued at date of receipt—		
Freehold property and ground rents Stocks and shares	379,531 231,687	133,125 465,572
Redemption policies, at approximate surrender value	12,000	12,000
,	6,140	5,650
Stock of publications and paper Debtors, prepayments and income tax	15,602	20,055
recoverable	56,565	44,215
Treasury bills, at cost and local authority loans	74,713	68,878

Balances with bankers and cash in hand Loan from premises fund to general fund	16,634 — 792,872	57,553 — 807,048
DEDUCT LIABILITIES Creditors and amounts received in advance NET ASSETS, representing endowment and	63,163	71,304
accumulated funds as below ENDOWMENT AND ACCUMULATED	729,709	735,744
FUNDS Endowment funds Accumulated income funds Other accumulated funds General reserve	120,224 119,067 458,418 32,000	120,217 106,948 476,579 32,000
General reserve	729,709	735,744

						,	
EXPENDITURE		1958	1957	INCOME		1958	1957
EDUCATION Examinations Library Museum	£ 21,452 5,402 1,823	£	£ 20,429 7,894 3,965	Examination fees Students' registration fees	£ 24,327 2,167	£	£ 21,349 3,574
Pharmaceutical Trust:— Contributions (gross) under deeds of covenant	17,391		17,391	Pharmaceutical Trust :		26,494	24,923
Educational grants, scholarships and sundries	16,178		7,120	Grant towards expenses incurred in maintaining Society's charities		17,591	21,055
		62,246	56,799				
ADMINISTRATION OF PHARMACY ACTS Registers:—							
Maintenance (salaries and expenses)	7,375 2,034		7,163 2,324	Sale of Register and sundry fees received		5,144	5,032
Inspectors' and agents' salaries and expenses Prosecutions and legal charges, includ-	17,025		16,004				
ing Statutory Committee's expenses	2,530		2,507				}
		28,964	27,988				
BRANCH ORGANISATION Grants to branches Representatives' meetings, conference	6,138		6,249				
and other expenses	10,287	16,425	9,366		-		
PUBLICATIONS		10,423					
Pharmaceutical Journal (cost less income) Other publications (cost)	8,374 67,030		6,914 61,383	Sales of publications		90,862	59,532
		75,404	68,297				
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION Maintenance of premises Office salaries and expenses Staff superannuation fund (including special contribution of £10,000) and	23,245 50,804		20,254 49,478	Members' fees Premises' fees Income from investments, including interest on Treasury bills and bank	93,327 48,744		89,484 48,827
pensions Travelling and other expenses of mem-	19,130			deposits	2,479		2,485
bers of Council and Scottish Executive	6,258		5,520			284,641	251,338
,		99,437	90,801				
MISCELLANEOUS Overseas visits by Society's representa-			2.022	Deficit for the year, transferred from		F46	12.272
subscriptions to other bodies and		2.705	2,933	accumulated fund		540	13,373
sundries		2,705	2,268			205 101	264.711
		285,181	264,711		1	285,181	264,711

SPECIAL	CHARITARIE AN	TRIIGT O	FIINDS .	INCOME AND	EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS	

	Funds fo	or special	purposes	Charitable funds						
	Premises	Parlia- mentary	Con- ference Enter- tain- ments	Benev (i) General	(ii)	Birds- grove House	Hills Orphan	Orphan	Emer- gency	Trust Funds
INCOME	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Subscriptions and donations	_	499	_	7,648	_ 1	2,358		1,303		_
Income under deeds of covenant	-		_	2,062		1,304		82		_
Income from investments, Treasury bills,										
Local authority loans and bank deposits	15,952	277	67	6,027	375	157	347	682	116	1,386
Legacies	_	_		8,779	_	150	_	50	_	
Grants from General Fund	_	_		- 9	_	_	_	-	-	4 2,900
Grant from Benevolent Fund to Birds-										
grove House Fund	-	_	_	-2,000	_	2,000		_)	_	_
Miscellaneous income, including Birds-										
grove House guests' contributions	_	_	_	_	_	1,101		_	_	1,561
										-
	15,952	776	67	22,516	375	7,070	347	2,117	116	5,847

TOTAL INCOME	15,952	776	67	22,516	375	7,070	347	2,117	116	5,847
LESS EXPENDITURE								,		
Grants and annuities	-	_		12,010	1,239		— 1	889	504	4,956
Maintenance expenses	-			_	_	7,290			`—	_
Improvements to head office building	2,513		_						_	-
	2,513		-	12,010	1,239	7,290	_	889	504	4,956
							-			
TRANSFERS to (or from) Accumulated Funds: being surplus income (or deficits)										
for the year	13,439	776	67	10,506	-864	-220	347	1,228	-388	891

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

A RETIREMENT PRESENTATION

Council learns of "natural but temporary" drop (from 430 to thirty-five) in "student" registrations

HE members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at the end of the meeting on May 5-6 presented to Mr. F. G. Wells a portable typewriter on his retirement after "quite an exceptional length of service." Few realised that Mr. Wells came to the Council table as long ago as 1928, had been vice-president for two periods of two years each—in 1939 and 1940 and again in 1942 and 1943—and then president in 1944–45. Mr. D. W. HUDSON (president) said the form of the gift was Mr. Wells's own choice, and it was a token of their affection for him and their appreciation of his many years' service to the Council and to the profession.

In his acknowledgment, MR. WELLS said that, when invited to choose, he had asked for a typewriter because he was not good at handwriting. His old typewriter often went wrong, but in future he would not be able to "blame the machine." He had known about twenty-three different presidents, and if he tried to think who was the best of them he would not know where to start. Of one thing, however, he was convinced: no one had held the position with more dignity than their present president. He congratulated Mr. Hudson on the efficient way in which he had carried out his duties. He also wished to thank the members of the Society's staff, and particularly Mr. Plowright, for all the help that they had always given him as a member of Council. In saying au revoir he thanked them for their gift, and assured them that it would be a continual reminder of the many friends he had made around that table.

Greetings from Victoria

At the meeting THE PRESIDENT welcomed as a visitor Mr. Nigel Manning (president of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, Australia) and asked him to carry back to his colleagues in Australia the good wishes of the Council and his own personal greetings. Mr. Manning in his reply said that he had been asked to convey to the Council the warm greetings of his board. In Australia they had a saying that "it is not what you do, but how you do it." After experiencing the Council's hospitality he felt that in their case it was both that were to be appreciated. Australian pharmacists were always glad to study and observe how the British Society's Council did things. He added: "We have not quite the finesse with which you do them, but we are learning"

Arrangements were reported for the National Education and Careers Exhibition to be held at Olympia, London, from May 26 to June, 5, in which the Society is to take part. Members of Council are to visit the exhibition in the evening of Monday, June 1.

It was reported that in April ten persons had been registered as "student," making a total of thirty-five in the current year, against 430 in the same period a year ago. The chairman of the committee (MR. MAPLETHORPE) said in answer to a question that the big reduction in the number of those registrations was a natural but temporary re-

sult of the recent changes in the regulations. There was bound to be a gap of a year during which the numbers would be smaller, because the students were now being accepted at a later stage in their school life. Previously they could be registered as students of the Society after passing the G.C.E. at ordinary level. The new requirement of G.C.E. at advanced level meant that they entered at what was formerly the Intermediate level, so that an extra two years at school was necessary before candidates were

in a position to register.

The reports of the Intermediate examination held during April were received, In England and Wales there were twenty-four first entries, five of whom passed, twelve were referred, six failed, and one was absent. Of twenty-three reentries, two passed, six were referred, and fifteen failed. Fourteen out of thirty-one entrants passed in a referred subject, and fifteen were again referred, two others being absent. In Scotland there were five first entries, of whom three passed, one failed, and one was absent. Of seventeen re-entries, four passed, two were referred, and eleven failed. Seven out of eleven entrants passed in a referred subject, four being again referred. It was also reported to the Committee that in April there were eleven candidates at the Entrance examination. Seven were examined in physics and six passed; three were examined in biology, and one passed; and the one candidate examined in chemistry was successful.

It was reported that Mr. P. C. Spence was unable to continue as an invigilator for the Glasgow centre. A recommendation was approved that Mr. John Morton should be appointed an invigilator for that centre.

Franco-British Research Scholar

The British section of the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission reported that Miss Isobel M. Beswick, Glasgow, had been recommended for the award of the Franco-British Research Scholarship for 1959. She would work under Professor Valette in the faculty of pharmacy of the University of Paris on research in the field of pyrogens. The award was for one year, with a possibility of extension. A resolution received from the Stirling and Central Scot-

A resolution received from the Stirling and Central Scottish Branch expressing the opinion that a student member of a branch who has passed all subjects of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination and is completing post-graduate practical training should not be debarred from appointment as a Branch Representative. The resolution also stated that everything possible should be done to foster the interest of students in both local and national pharmaceutical affairs, and that "the question of voting powers, though relevant, is of little importance when the ratio of students to members of the Society is taken into account." Mr. Brocklehurst said that the branch was being informed of the Council's views on the matter. In order that branches should be aware that students had the right to full membership of the branch but not the right

of appointment to represent the branch at the Conference or Branch Representatives' meetings, the Council approved the recommendation that the model rules for branches should be amended as follows:-

Rule 2 (e) Delete the words "students, apprentices and members" and substitute the words "members and

students."

Delete the words "student associates."

Insert the following additional rule at the end of the Rules:-"Notwithstanding the limitation imposed by Rule 3 a student of the Society residing in the branch area shall be a member of the branch but shall not be entitled to election as an officer of the branch or as a representative of the branch to attend the British Pharmaceutical Conference or any Branch Representatives' meeting.'

Non-drip Bottles

Information obtained from the Glass Manufacturers' Federation on the possibilities of providing non-drip screwcap bottles was reported to the Committee in connection with a resolution from the Shropshire and Montgomeryshire Branch. It appeared that such bottles could be made, but would cost more than those of the standard type, and that a considerable demand for them from pharmaceutical manufacturers and bulk packers would be necessary before they could be made available for small orders. It was agreed to inform the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry of the inquiry and pass on the information received, and to urge the Association to advise its members of the practical advantages of non-drip necks on screw-cap containers.

The following gifts of silver were reported to the Council:—A pepper pot and pair of salt cellars from Mr. F. W. Adams; mustard pot from Mr. T. Dewar; a bowl from Mr. T. Heseltine; a casket from Mr. H. Steinman. The president said that he was deeply touched by the generous response to his recent suggestion that a collection of pieces of that kind should gradually be assembled for the Society's use. It showed a high regard and affection for the Society on the part of the donors of those handsome and beautiful gifts. The Council placed on record its appreciation of the gifts. The question of the procedure to be followed in future when such gifts were received was referred to the Committee.

Miss Agnes Lothian was appointed to represent the Society at the International Congress of the History of Phar-

macy to be held in Dubrovnik, August 26-31.

It was agreed that members who had participated in gift stamp schemes should be informed that the Council was strongly opposed to participation by pharmacists in such schemes and that they might render themselves liable to disciplinary action.

The Ethical Committee considered correspondence about the report of an inquest on a twelve-year-old boy who had died after an explosion caused by an explosive made with potassium chlorate supplied by a pharmacist. The boy had stated that he wanted to make oxygen. A recommendation that the statement on the sale of explosives should be repeated in the Society's journal was approved by the Council.

The Benevolent Fund and War Aid Committee report showed that grants amounting to £67 6s. had been made to two widows, a member, and a dependant of a member. Recommendations for grants amounting to £422 12s. to three other widows and two members were approved. Four applications for assistance were deferred. From the War Aid Fund two grants amounting to £83 12s, were made. The following legacies to the Benevolent Fund were reported:-Mr. Robert Vincent, London, £500; Mr. Joseph Hunter, Glasgow, £100 13s.

THE SECRETARY reported that the Denbighshire and Flintshire Pharmaceutical Committee had made a further contribution of £10 towards the North Wales room. The warden's report stated that, in the month to April 16, thirtytwo guests had stayed at the convalescent home for an aggregate of forty-three weeks, against forty-seven guests and fifty-eight weeks in the corresponding period in 1958. The average number of guests at mid-week so far this year had been six, the largest number being fourteen in one week. In the month, four contributions amounting to £16 2s. had been received from guests to supplement weekly payments. Several gifts in kind were also recorded.

In presenting the list of special contributions to the Benevolent Fund MR. HESELTINE (chairman of the Committee) called attention to the large amount raised by Hull.

During March the Society's inspectors visited 864 authorised sellers, 245 listed sellers, and seventy-two drug store proprietors. Six cases of alleged infringements under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Pharmacy Act, 1954, were considered, and appropriate action was taken.

The restoration of five former members' names to the Register was reported. The Council authorised the restoration of the names of three persons who had been removed from the Register more than ten years ago. Recommendations were approved for the reciprocal registration of two applicants under section XIX (14) of the Society's by-laws, and of eleven applicants under Section XIX (16), and authority was given for the registration of one other person under the latter section on submission of the required documents and payment of the fee.

The Council approved and adopted the balance sheet and accounts for 1958. The annual report of the Executive of the Scottish Department of the Society for 1958-59

was received.

While it was agreed that the memorandum published by the Ministry of Health on April 28 on hospital pharmaceutical departments appeared to be to the general benefit of pharmacists in the hospital service the Council accepted the recommendation that the memorandum should be discussed at the earliest possible occasion with representatives of the Guild of Public Pharmacists.

ECHOES OF THE PAST TO CLEANSE OLD PAINTING

From The Universal Magazine, November 1748 MAKE a lye of the ashes of vine-branches, mixed with fresh

man's urine; dip a spunge in it and wipe it over, and it will

much restore the fading, &c. Or,

Take good wood ashes, searce them, or else smalt or powder-blue, and with a spunge and fair water, gently wash the pictures you would cleanse (taking great care of the shadows) when you have so done, dry them well with a clean cloth.

Then varnish it over again with some good varnish, but such as may be washed off again, if there be occasion.

As for the varnish, use either common varnish (made with gum-sandrach dissolved in linseed-oil, by boiling) or glair of eggs, and with your pencil go over the picture once, twice, or more with it, according as there shall be occasion.

If your painting be wainscotting, or any other joinerywork, you may use wood ashes, and mixing them indifferent thick with the water, rub over the painting with a stiff bristle brush, as a shoe brush, and scour, wash and dry it, and afterwards varnish it with common varnish.

But if your paintings are more curious, as figures of men, beasts, landskips, flowers, fruits, &c. then take smalt only, and with a spunge dipped in water, cleanse it gently, and afterwards wash it in fair water, and having dried it well, varnish it, and it will very considerably recover the lustre of the pictures.

But this cleansing of paintings ought not to be done too often (viz not except they are very much soiled) because too frequent cleansings of this kind, will by degrees wear off part of the colours: therefore you should endeavour to preserve their beauty by keeping them from smoke, dust, flies &c.

All pictures (but chiefly such in which mixtures of whitelead are used) will be apt to grow tawney, to tarnish or grow rusty, as may be seen in all old pictures.

In order to prevent this, expose them to the hot sun three or four days in May or June; and by that means the ill colour will be much drawn off, and the painting appear more fresh and beautiful.

Ma Ma

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE

Pharmacists and hospital boards

REFERENCE was made at the meeting of the Executive of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh on April 22 to the replies which the resident secretary had received to his letters to the Secretary of State for Scotland and to the secretaries of the regional hospital boards regarding the representation of pharmacy on the regional hospital boards and hospital boards of management. In all cases the replies indicated that members were selected for the contribution they could make as individuals and not as representatives of particular interests or groups in the com-munity. It was indicated that the Society could make any nominations it wished to be considered, and that the normal date for receiving nominations was before January 31 each year. It was agreed to consider the matter again at the October meeting of the Executive, when members of the Executive could suggest names suitable for nomination. The resident secretary was asked to approach branch secretaries for suggestions.

Tribute to Former Members

At the beginning of the meeting THE CHAIRMAN referred with regret to the sudden death on January 26 of Robert McEwan McCrone, F.P.S., Coatbridge. Mr. McCrone had been in retail pracafter qualifying, and he was a loyal supporter of the Society in all its activities during those years. In 1932 he gave (in colaboration with Mr. E. J. Schorn) a paper to an Edinburgh scien-Schorn) a paper to an Edmodiga securitific evening meeting entitled "The Determination of Mercuric Oxide and Mercuric Ammonium Chloride." He had been a member of the board of examiners for Scotland since 1938, and was a former chairman of the Glasgow and South-western Scottish Branch of the Society, having recently resigned from the Branch committee after twenty-five years' membership. The chairman said that Mr. McCrone would be greatly missed in pharmaceutical circles in Scotland. The chairman also referred with regret to the death of Professor Emeritus Henry Dryerre, Ph.D., M.R.C.S., M.P.S., F.R.S.E., Lasswade. Professor Dryerre had qualified as a pharmacist in 1903 and was for many years proprietor of a pharmacy in Bonnyrigg, Midlothian. He also studied medicine and gained membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1919. From 1935 until 1946 he was professor of physi-ology in the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh. He was a member of the board of examiners for Scotland for some years and also an examiner for the Diploma in Biochemical He had contributed several Analysis. papers to the evening scientific meetings in Edinburgh and to the meetings of the Edinburgh Branch of the Society. It was also reported that Mr. William Peebles (president, Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation) died on April 16.

The minutes of the two meetings held on January 14 were approved.

THE RESIDENT SECRETARY reported that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had thanked the Executive for its invitation to hold a Council meeting in Edinburgh, and had suggested that April 1960 would be a suitable date. It was agreed that that date would suit the Executive.

It was intimated that the following members, due to retire this year, were eligible for re-election to the Executive; W. C. D. Bain, Aberdeen; J. W. Goodchild, Brightons-by-Falkirk; F. Hepburn, Edinburgh; C. W. Macfarlane, Dundee; M. S. Maconochie, Dundee; and A. Officer, Glasgow.

The meeting of scrutineers would take place, it was agreed, on June 9.

It was agreed that the annual meeting and Branch Representatives' meeting in Edinburgh should be held at 2.30 p.m. on June 10, the subject of discussion to be "Assistants in Dispensing." It would be introduced by Mr. Alexander Cowan.

The annual statement of income and expenditure was received. The resident secretary explained one or two items and the statement, which had been audited, was accepted.

It was agreed that the chairman and and it was a statement and are in the statement and the statement and are in the statement are in the statement and are in the statement are in the statement and are in the statement and are in the statement are in the statement and are in the statement and are in the statement are in t

It was agreed that the chairman and resident secretary should represent the Executive at the Society's annual meeting in London on May 20 and Branch Representatives' meeting, May 21.

It was reported that a meeting of the secretaries of the Scottish Branches of the Society would be held on the morning of June 10.

Control of New Drugs

A resolution from the Dundee and Eastern Scottish Branch concerned the control of new drugs. Letters had also been received from the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch and the Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch supporting that resolution.

It was reported that the Council had recently set up a committee under an independent chairman to review the whole field of the manufacture, supply and sale of household proprietary remedies in relation to the recent decision of the Restrictive Trade Practices Court, and that Mr. Adams was a member of the Committee on Drug Addiction, which also had interests in that field.

It was agreed that the resident secretary, in collaboration with the chairman, should prepare a letter to be sent to the registrar assuring him of the support of the Executive in any action taken to prevent the indiscriminate sale of potent medicines.

It was reported that Professor W. L. M. Perry (department of materia medica, University of Edinburgh) would address the inaugural meeting of the 108th session, probably on the second or third Friday in November.

The resident secretary reported on the results of the March/April Intermediate examination, statistics regarding which were circulated at the table.

A memorandum on the Entrance examination, which had previously been circulated, was further explained by the

resident secretary, and was approved. It was reported that, since the previous meeting, three "students" resident in Scotland had been registered, the total to date for the year also being three

It was agreed that the chairman should represent the Executive at the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held this year in Bournemouth. The resident secretary would attend in an official capacity.

official capacity.

The resident secretary gave a brief report on the History of Pharmacy Committee meeting held on March 18. It was agreed that copies of the minutes of that meeting should be sent to all members of the Executive and that that should be done regularly in future.

BRANCH EVENTS

HUDDERSFIELD

Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Huddersfield Branch and Association was held locally on April 2, Mr. G. A. Walker in the chair. A vote of thanks to the retiring chairman (Mr. G. A. Walker) was passed for the efficient way in which he had fulfilled his office and upheld the high tradition of the Branch. Attendance at monthly meetings during the year was slightly higher on average than in the previous year.

HULL

Two Charities Benefit

HULL Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society raised over £100 for Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, it was stated at the Association's annual meeting on April 17. Mr. A. McDonald (secretary) reported a successful year and said that social functions and their first joint meeting with Hull Branch of the Royal Institute of Chemistry had met with equal success. Two dances and a collection had raised over £118, and it was decided that that sum should be given to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Lofthouse cup for golf was won by Mr. R. Spink, with Mr. E. B. Walker runner-up.

HINCHLIFFE HEADLINES

How the report (p. 526) was received

Drug watchdogs defend bullied doc-

TORS—Daily Express.
GET OUT OF THAT PILL "HABIT"—Daily Herald.

KEEP OFF THE BOTTLE, PATIENT: CAM-PAIGN URGED TO CUT "MEDICINE HABIT"—Daily Mail.

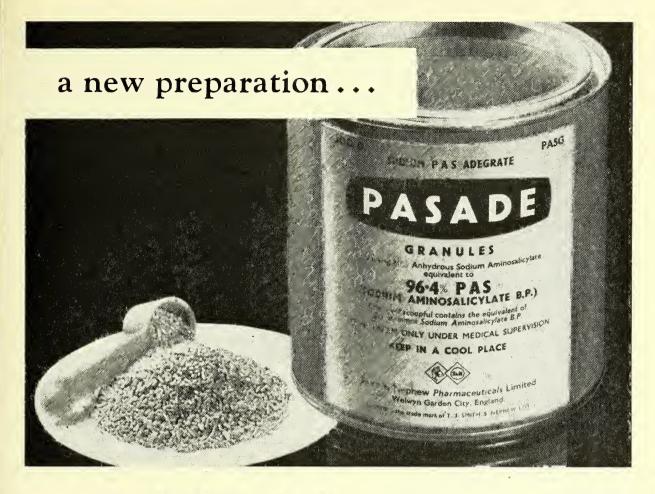
"Cut the pill bill millions"—Daily Mirror.

Drugs bill doubles in nine years: Doctors not extravagant, says committee—Daily Telegraph.

CALL FOR DRUG ADVERTISING LIMIT— Financial Times.

A MESSAGE FOR THE WALL OF EVERY SURGERY: "DO NOT GET THE MEDI-CINE HABIT"—Manchester Guardian.

THIS MEDICINE HABIT MUST STOP, PATIENTS TOLD—News Chronicle.



PASADE overcomes intolerance to P.A.S.

It has been reported that 30%—50% of tuberculosis patients depart from their P.A.S. schedule when on home treatment, 1, 2, 3

This unsatisfactory and dangerous state of affairs can be largely attributed to the unpalatability of P.A.S. and the high incidence of gastric symptoms associated with it.

In these days when the majority of patients have to be trusted with their own drug treatment it is more important than ever that the drugs in everyday use should be available in highly acceptable form. PASADE is attractive in appearance, virtually tasteless and has been specially formulated to overcome many of the inherent disadvantages of P.A.S.

These new granules are a departure from the usual type of granule in that the sodium P.A.S. is processed with a special type of fat, the presence of which protects the sensitive stomach lining against irritation. Subsequent emulsification and digestion of the fat within the intestine ensures unimpeded absorption of the P.A.S. leading to rapid and prolonged blood and tissue levels.

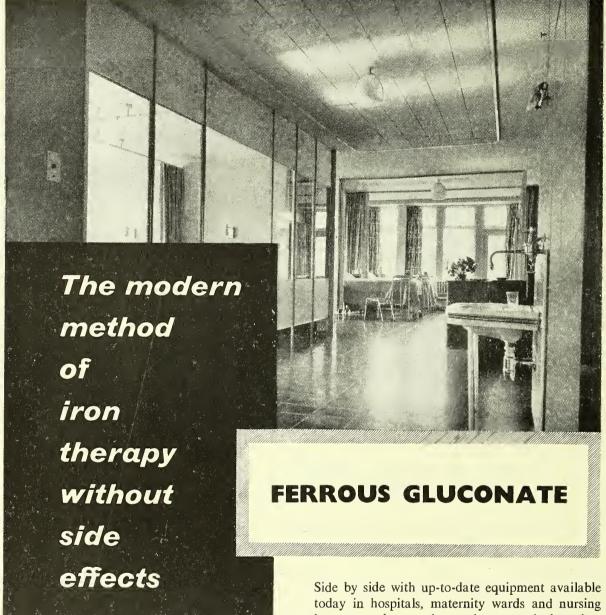
- Tubercle, 1956, 37, 333
- Lancet, 1957, 2, 871 Tubercle, 1958, 39, 138

PRESENTATION

500 grammes is sufficient for at least ane month's P.A.S. therapy and each cantainer is provided with a plastic measuring scoop.



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Side by side with up-to-date equipment available today in hospitals, maternity wards and nursing homes are the very latest pharmaceuticals, painstakingly developed. Of such is Ferrous Gluconate, now widely accepted as the most satisfactory means of treating iron deficiency. Besides being inexpensive it is non-toxic, easily absorbed, well tolerated and noted for its absence of unpleasant side effects.

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TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, MAY 13: Few worthwhile price changes occurred during the week mainly because business was at a relatively low level.

In CRUDE DRUGS supplies of ERGOT were still difficult to obtain and though 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. was thought to be the value for Portuguese or Spanish, no business was done at that level.

Most varieties of GINGER were quoted lower and PEPPER quotations were easier. Gum ACACIA was firm and KARAYA dearer in both positions. MEN-THOL was steady on the spot while Brazilian for shipment dropped six-pence per lb. MERCURY was quoted at £77 10s. 0d. per flask of 76 lb., a reduction of 30s. Among AROMATIC SEEDS Dutch CARAWAY was available at 105s, per cwt. or 2s. 6d. less than in the previous week.

In Essential Oils, Anise was available at three-halfpence per lb. less than in the previous week following a reduction of threepence in the shipment Madagascar CLOVE LEAF was offered for shipment for the first time since the violent storms damaged that Island's crops. Formosan CITRONELLA for shipment was quoted considerably above the price that spot holders were willing to accept. LEMONGRASS became firmer at origin, being quoted two-

pence per lb. dearer at 6s., c.i.f.
ZINC OXIDE was reduced by £5 per ton throughout the schedule on May 11. ALOIN was dearer by 2s. 9d, per lb.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID. — B.P. glacial in 10-ton lots is £104 per ton naked and technical £91. Carboys are £8 and demijohns, £10 per ton extra. Single carboys cost 1s. 8d. per lb. (3s. 8d. per kilo).

ALOIN. — Spot offers (14-lb. lots) are 31s. 6d. per lb.

p-Aminosalicylic acid. — The sodium salt is about 20s. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

Ammonium Bicarbonate. — The B.P. powder is £50 5s. per ton; carbonate is £81 10s. for lump and £85 10s. for powder, all delivered terms.

AMPHETAMINE. -- One to 10-kilo lots are: BASE, from 140s. to 160s. as to quantity; SULPHATE is 110s. to 130s. and d-AMPHETA-MINE SULPHATE, 405s. to 420s. for similar quantities.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 77s, 6d. per kilo for minimum 25-kilo lots and SODIUM, B.P.C., 87s. 6d. per kilo.

BARBITONE.—Rate for less than 50-kilo lots is 53s. 6d. per kilo. The SODIUM derivative is 56s. 9d. per kilo.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—One-ton lots of B.P. grade are at 4s. 6d. per lb.

Bromides. - Prices per lb. are as follows:-

		1	1 (wt.	1	5 c	wt.
POTASSIUM			s.	d.	-	s.	d.
SODIUM			2	6		2	5
AMMONIUM	• ×		2	10		2	81

The prices quoted are for crystals (powder is 1½d, per lb, more) packages free, carriage paid terms. The kilo rates for 50-kilo lots are 5s, 6d, for potassium and sodium and 6s, 3d, for ammonium.

BRUCINE. — ALKALOID and SULPHATE in 100-oz. lots is now 7s. 3d. per oz.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 82s. 6d. per kilo in minimum 25-kilo lots.

COCAINE.—For 16-oz. lots the price of the hydrochloride is 91s. 6d. per oz. and alkaloid, 101s. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Rates for the home trade:—l-ton lots, 231s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 232s.; 5-9-cwt., 233s., 2-4-cwt., 234s.; 232s.; 1-cwt., 235s.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. quality, ex beechwood, is from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

Cresol.—Price of B.P. quality from distillers is 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

CYCLOBARBITONE. — Less than 25 kilos: B.P.C., 73s. per kilo. CALCIUM 85s.

DICOPHANE (DDT).—Prices are as follows:—1-cwt. lots 3s. 2d. per lb.; 5-cwt. 3s. 0½d.; 1-ton, 2s. 11d.

HEXOBARBITONE. — In 25-kilo lots or over the price is 115s. per kilo.

HYDROCYANIC ACID. — Dilute B.P.C. is from 3s, 2d. to 4s. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles is from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.

10DIDES. — Current quotations (per lb.) include the following:—

	28-lb.	1-cwt.	5-cwt.
POTASSIUM . SODIUM	13 0	s, d. 7 3 12 9 20 5	s. d. 7 0 12 3

IODINE.—Resublimed is 13s. 2d. per 1b. in 1-cwt. lots, or 12s. 8d. in 5-cwt. lots. Minimum delivered rate for CRUDE is now 15s. per kilo.

10D0F0RM.—Powder is 22s. 4d. per lb. in 28-lb. lots; 21s. 8d. in 1-cwt. and 21s. 1d. in 5-cwt. lots. Crystals are 3s. per lb. more than the powder.

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE. from 2s, to 2s, 6d, per gm, as to quantity. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE.—B.P. is 95s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per oz.) subject to D.D.A. Regulations:—

		35 oz. and over ·	Under 35 oz.
		s. d.	s. d.
CODEINE	- 1		
PHOSPHATE		41 0	42 0
HYDROCHLORIDE		47 3	48 3
SULPHATE		47 3	48 3
ALKALOID		54 0	55 0
MORPHINE		•	""
ACETATE		50 0	51 0
HYDROCHLORIDE		50 0	51 0
SULPHATE	٠.	50 0	51 0
TARTRATE	• • •	60 0	61 0
ALKALOID	• •	61 3	62 3
ETHYLMORPHINE	• •	01 3	02 3
		64 0	55 0
HYDROCHLORIDE		54 0	55 0
ALKALOID		63 3	64 3
DIAMORPHINE			
HYDROCHLORIDE		54 9	55 9
ALKALOID		59 9	60 9

PARAFFINS. — Prices to wholesale distributors are: —Liquid: HEAVY, B.P. £107 17s. 6d. per ton; LIGHT, B.P., £87 15s.; Technical White oils, £79 5s. for the LIGHT and £92 15s., for the MEDIUM. All in 40–50 gall. returnable loaned drums, delivered U.K. Soft: WHITE, medium consistency is now £110 15s. per ton. Yellow, £88 10s., all B.P., in non-returnable drums delivered.

PENTOBARBITONE.—Minimum 25-kilo lots are 115s, per kilo and SODIUM, 120s.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Under 50-kilo lots are 45s. per kilo; the SODIUM salt is unchanged at 55s. 6d.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Rate for 1-cwt. lots is 9s. per lb.

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS.—B.P. (s.g. 1-750) is quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb. in 10-carboy lots. 1-2 carboys, 1s. 8d. per lb. B.P. 1914 is quoted from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. HYPOPHOSPHORUS, B.P.C., in winchesters is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., as to quentity. quantity.

PILOCARPINE.—In 2-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,013s. per kilo; NITRATE, 825s.

Potash sulphurated. — Lump, B.P.C., is 2s. 4d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

Potassium acetate. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE. - B.P. powder is 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE.—In 5-cwt. lots the price being asked is 5s. 3d. per 1b.

Potassium Chloride. — In 1-cwt. lots B.P., is 1s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 5s. 1d.; technical flake, 1s. 4d.

Potassium 8-hydroxyquinoline 1 kilo is 47s. 1d. and 50 kilos, 44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. - Pharmacopæial quality is 110s. per cwt. (crystal or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — Current rate for B.P. material for 1-cwt. lots is 1s. 11d. per lb. Technical is 204s. 6d. per cwt. and £193 10s. per ton.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — One-cwt. lots are 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — One-cw are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. - One-cwt. lots

QUINIDINE.—Prices are as follows:-

Home Trade	1	500 oz, or more	100-400 oz
		per oz.	per oz.
QUINIDINE		s. d.	s. d.
ALKALOID		7 11½	8 I ¹ / ₂
GLUCONATE		9 41	9 61
HYDROBROMIDE .		6 7	6 9
HYDROCHLORIDE	1	6 9	6 11
SULPHATE		6 0	6 2
HYDROQUINIDINE			
HYDROCHLORIDE		11 2	11 4
GLUCONATE		8 6₺	8 81/2

For export quinidine alkaloid ranges from £12 12s, 3d, to £12 17s, 4d, per kilo and sulphate from £9 10s, 5d, to £9 15s, 6d.

QUININE. — Makers' rates for 1,000-oz. lots are now:—Sulphate, B.P.C., 1932, ls. 10d. per oz. Sulphate, B.P.C., 1953, 2s. 0½d.; bisulphate, 1s. 10d.; di-hydrochloride, 2s. 4¼d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 6½d.; ethyl carbonate, 4s. 3d.

SALOL .- Quotations for B.P.C. are about 9s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

STRYCHNINE.—Per oz.; Alkaloid, crystals, 7s. 6d. hydrochloride, 7s. 6d.; sulphate, 6s. 6d.; all for 1,000-oz. lots in free containers.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — Quotations (per lb.) for 1-cwt. lots are 24s, 6d. The SODIUM derivative is 30s.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—Manufacturers' rates for 1-cwt. lots are about 11s. per lb.

SULPHANILAMIDE. — Manufacturers' rates for 1-cwt. lots are 6s. per lb.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. - Price (per lb.) for 1-cwt. lots is 16s. 9d.

TEREBINTH.—B.P. is 2s. 3d. per lb.

THEOPHYLLINE,—50-kilo lots: ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 37s. 6d. per kilo and B.P. 35s. 9d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 35s. 3d. per kilo.

ZINC OXIDE. — Lower. B.P. quality in 2-ton lots is £105 10s.; 1-ton, £106 10s.; 10-cwt., £107 10s.

May

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot supplies of Spanish napellus are 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR. — Kobe No. 1 is 11s. per 1b., in bond; new-crop for shipment, 11s., c.i.f.

ANISE.—China Star is scarce at origin. Forward shipment done at 110s. per cwt., c.i.f.; spot, 125s., in bond.

ARECA. — Selected round nuts 125s. per cwt., spot.

BALSAMS. — Quotations per lb. are:—CANADA: Spot, 23s. COPAIBA: Para from 7s. 6d., duty paid. PERU: Scarce at origin Spot, 10s. in bond. Tolu (genuine as imported): 17s., spot and 15s., c.i.f.; B.P., 15s. spot.

BELLADONNA. — Herb is 8s. 3d. per lb. on the spot. Root is 1s. 6d. spot; shipment, 1s. 3d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block on the spot is £22 to £28 as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot rounds are 5s. 9d. per lb. and new-crop for shipment, 5s. 2d., c.i.f.

Calabar Beans. — Spot offering at 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Root is quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — Chinese POWDER, B.P., is from 3s. 9d. per lb., duty paid. TABLETS, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., are 5s. 6d. in bond.

Capsicums. — East African are from 140s. to 175s. per cwt. on the spot.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 14s. 6d. per lb.; forward shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f. Seeds, spot, 22s., shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Spot, in bond, whole 265s. and shipment, 225s., c.i.f., per cwt.; FISTULA, 115s.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural is 1s. 5d. per lb., and rossed is 1s. 11d.

CHILLIES. — Spot Mombasa are 170s. per cwt. and Zanzibar, 225s.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon for May-June shipment (c.i.f.) per lb.; OOOO, 6s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.; OOO, 6s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.; seconds, 4s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.; featherings, 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d.; quillings, 3s. 9d.; chips, 1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar on the spot are 3s. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 8d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Silver-grey Peruvian on the spot from 5s. 3d. to 6s. as to quantity; Canary Isles black brilliant, about 16s. 9d.; silver-grey, 15s., spot.

COCILLANA.—Bark is 1s. 8d. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 2s. 9d. per lb. DIGITALIS LEAF.—Purpurea from 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

ELEMI.—Spot from 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Frangula.—Spot is 105s. per cwt.

GENTIAN. — Spot: French, 160s. per cwt.; Jugo-Slavian, 152s. 6d.

GINGER. — African, 120s. per cwt. spot and 102s. 6d. (new crop). c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 247s. 6d. and shipment 220s., c.i.f. Cochin spot quoted 120s.; shipment 142s. 6d., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts are 162s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; June–July shipment, 153s., c.i.f.

HENNA.—Indian on the spot is now 95s. per cwt., ex wharf.

HYDRASTIS.—Spot 28s. per lb.

1PECACUANHA. — Shipment (c.i.f.) Matto Grosso, 51s. per lb.; Colombian, 50s.; Nicaraguan, 67s.; Costa Rican, 71s. Spot Matto Grosso, 54s.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum on the spot is quoted at 270s. per cwt. nominal, No. 2 at 220s.

KOLA NUTS. — Jamaican spot market cleared, shipment, 7d. per lb., c.i.f. African 5d. to 54d. spot and 4d., c.i.f.

Krameria.—Root is quoted at 90s. per cwt.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Persian on the spot is 50s.; for shipment, 42s. 6d., c.i.f., per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian and Chinese, 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 310s. to 476s. per cwt. Spray dried extract, 3s. per lb.

LOBELIA HERB. — Spot offers of American are 3s. 9d. per lb. and for shipment, 3s. 6d., c.i.f. Dutch 3s. 1d., c.i.f. for shipment; spot 3s. 5d.

MACE. — Whole pale blade 23s, 6d, per lb. on spot.

MENTHOL. — Chinese is 62s. 6d. per lb. in bond; Brazilian, spot, 40s., in bond; May shipment, 39s., c.i.f.; Formosan, 42s. 6d., c.i.f.; and Japanese, 48s., c.i.f.

MERCURY. — Price per flask (76-lb.) is £77 10s. on the spot.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's 17s. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 12s. 6d.; defectives, 8s. 9d.

Nux vomica.—Scarce. Shipment, 65s. per cwt., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 2s. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 1s.; Spanish, 1s. 7d.

Orris root. — Florentine is 345s. per cwt.

Papain.—East African, 17s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one, spot, 20s. Belgian Congo and Ceylon No. 1 white, 16s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 2s. 10\forall d. per lb., May shipment, 2s. 9\forall d., c.i.f.; Black Sarawak, spot, 1s. 8\forall d., May shipment, 1s. 7\forall d., c.i.f. Black Malabar new-crop for May-June shipment, 210s., c.i.f., quoted, spot, 225s., nominal.

PEPPERMINT LEAVES.—Dutch, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot value is 550s. to 560s. per cwt.

Pyrethrum.—Extract, minimum 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, is 75s. per lb. for small lots.

Quassia.—Spot offers are 50s. per cwt., ex wharf.

QUILLAIA.—Spot offers of whole bark at 125s. per cwt.; cut, 160s. Whole for shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

RAUWOLFIA.—Canescens, 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.; Vomitoria, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; Serpentina, 6s., c.i.f. asked.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small rounds 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6s. 9d. on the spot.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red on the spot is 2s. 6d. per lb. Shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

SAFFRON. — Spanish is quoted at 200s.

SEEDS.— (Per cwt.). ANISE.— Spanish, 155s.; Turkish, 140s.; both duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch easier with sellers quoting 105s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian in poor demand, 155s. now quoted on spot, shipment price is 130s., c.i.f. CORIADER.—Moroccan unchanged at 50s., duty paid. New crop for July-August shipment, 41s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian is 270s., duty paid and 255s., in bond. New crop for July-August shipment sold at 180s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian offering at 75s. spot. May-June shipment 65s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese unchanged at 145s., duty paid and Indian at 140s. FENUGREEK.— Moroccan 42s. 6d., duty paid, sellers. MUSTARD.—English 95s. to 125s. according to quality.

SENEGA. — Spot offered at 14s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N. 177s. 6d. per cwt., F.O. No. 1, 207s. 6d.; fine orange, 215s. to 267s. 6d.

STYRAX. — Spot, 26s. 6d. per lb. shipment, 23s. 9d., c.i.f.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger is 85s. on the spot; old crop for shipment, 72s. 6d., new 85s.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Almond. — British oil is 9s. per lb. Moroccan, 6s. 9d., in bond.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot is 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE — Chinese 8s per lb spot :

ANISE. — Chinese, 8s. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 9d., c.i.f.

BERGAMOT. — Spot supplies are from 86s. 6d. per lb.

Bots DE ROSE.—Brazilian is 14s, per lb. on the spot and 13s., c.i.f.

CAJUPUT. — Spot supplies are from 11s. 6d. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese is 1s. 9d. per lb. in bond.

CARDAMOM. — Price per lb. is from 330s, for English-distilled and 267s, 6d, for imported.

CEDARWOOD. — American rectified, 5s. per lb. spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot is 3s. 9d., shipment, 3s. 5½d., c.i.f. Formosan, spot 4s. 1½d. in bond, shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf, spot, 10s. per lb., nominal; shipment 9s., c.i.f. Rectified 87–88 per cent., 8s. 6d. Distilled bud cil, English, B.P., 30s. to 31s.

EUCALYPTUS. — Australian 70 to 75 per cent. eucalyptol on the spot is 4s. 9d. per lb. 80–85 per cent., 5s. 6d. Spanish (70–75), 4s. spot. Chinese 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.

Grapefruit. — Jamaican, 20s. per lb. spot. Californian for shipment, 19s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f. South African, 10s. spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot 6s. 1½d. per lb., and shipment, 6s., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 37s. 6d., duty paid and 35s., c.i.f., per lb. nominal.

PENNYROYAL.—Spot is quoted from 17s. per lb., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT.—Arvensis: Chinese is 27s. per lb., spot nominal; shipment not offering. Brazilian steady at 12s., both spot and shipment. Formosan, 16s. 6d., spot; May shipment, 16s., c.i.f. Piperita: Italian "Mitcham-type" from 42s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; American, 27s. 6d. to 30s., as to origin.

Petitgrain.—Paraguay 18s. 6d. per lb., spot; shipment, 17s. 9d., c.i.f., nominal.

PINE.—Pumilionis on the spot is 16s. per lb.; sylvestris, 25s.; Siberian (abietis), 12s. 6d.

Sandalwood. — Mysore offered from 80s. to 82s. 6d. per lb. as to source, East Indian, 79s., spot.

VETIVERT.—Spot is currently at about 80s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MAY 12: Synthetic PHENOL in tank cars was cut a cent to $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. Three vitamins of the B complex were cut to record low levels. Lower per kilo were Nico-Tinic acid at \$6, down \$2. Nicotina-MIDE at \$8, down \$1.50; and Pyridox-INE HYDROCHLORIDE at \$175, down \$15. Pure crystalline carotene VITAMIN A was reduced \$50 to \$240 a kilo, with BETA CAROTENE being cut the same amount to \$256.66. SANTONIN was revised to a new price of \$23 per lb., down \$7. A tight supply situation pushed Tamarinds up three cents to 15 cents a lb. Quinine dropped to lower levels, with the SULPHATE 25 cents an oz., down 2½ cents, and the HYDRO-CHLORIDE 25 cents, down 3½ cents, PERU BALSAM was 10 cents cheaper at \$1.35 a Oils were Spearmint at \$5'45, down 55 cents; distilled Lime \$6.50, down five cents, and Floridan Orange, at 90 cents, down five cents.

WORLD TRADE

South African Import Controls.—Dr. Nikolaas Diederichs (South African Minister of Economic Affairs) told the Senate (Upper House) recently that the time was not yet ripe for abolishing South Africa's import controls.

Mercury Workers to be Laid Off.— The Sovieta Monte Amiata, Italy's leading mercury producer, was to dismiss 700 workers on May 15 from the Abbadia San Salvatore mine in the Monte Amiata region. The company said the decision was due to the serious contraction in mercury sales in the past two years.

Synthetic Glycerin Plant Extended.— The capacity of the synthetic glycerin plant owned by Shell Pernis Chemische Fabrieken, N.V., at Pernis, Rotterdam, is to be increased. As a first stage in the expansion programme the capacity will be increased to a minimum of 15,000 tons a year. The production from the increased capacity is expected to become available early in 1960.

Canadian Photographic Imports.— Imports of photographic equipment continued to increase and in the first three-quarters of 1958 imports from the United Kingdom jumped from \$29,000 to \$203,000. The United States continues to dominate the market and maintained her exports. Exports from Western Germany declined by some 15 per cent. to \$420,000 while Japanese sales increased by 11 per cent. to \$305,000.

Medicines for Iraq. — The Arabic Press reports that Czechoslovakia has offered to supply Iraq with all drugs and medicines required and that the Minister of Health has announced that the possibility of starting local production of drugs and medicines is being studied. The Development Board has allocated over ID.160,000 for the antimalaria programme. That money will be spent on the purchase through UNICEF of materials for carrying out the programme this year.

Pharmaceutical Factory for Hong Kong.—A newly constructed pharmaceutical plant was opened by Antibiotics, Ltd., at Aberdeen on Hong Kong island on May 7. The new plant is completely air-conditioned, has bacteriologically sterile quarters and provides 32,000 sq. ft. of factory floorspace. It is expected to give employment to upwards of 300 Hong Kong people. The company will also act as a distributing centre for the pharmaceutical products of Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd.

Common Market Counterplan. — Britain and other west European governments are studying draft plans for a temporary trading community outside the European Common Market worked out by experts at two meetings earlier this year in Oslo and Stockholm. The countries involved apart from Britain are Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal. The tentative scheme would increase import quotas among the seven at exactly the same rate as liberalisation planned by the six-nation Common Market, thus improving chances of an eventual fusion of the two groups. But, un-

like the Common Market, the plan makes no provision at all for tariff cuts.

French Imports from Britain. - An overall increase of 20 per cent, in French quotas on imports from the United Kingdom has been obtained in the Anglo-French trade agreement which was signed recently. Although discrimination by quota against British exports to France has not been avoided altogether-the increase of nil or negligible quotas to 3 per cent. of national production for any given item remains confined to the Six Common Market countries-the agreement provides for a useful increase in the non-liberalised trade between the two countries. Arrangements concerning trade in the non-liberalised sector between the U.K. and the Benelux countries in 1959 have now also been agreed. The U.K. was given increased quotas for chemicals and pharmaceuticals, while the Benelux countries have been granted increases for scientific instruments and cameras.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

BRONTOPHYLL. — *Chemistry:* β-Hydroxypropyltheophylline. The parent compound, theophylline, never achieved wide acceptance be-cause of low solubility, and liability to cause gastric irritation. Its solubility was found to be increased by combination with certain amines, and so aminophylline came into more extensive use. Further improvements were effected by the use of solubilising agents such as sodium glycinate, or its combination with bases such as choline, Other modifications include the formation of derivatives by adding substituent groups (Brontophyll represents a product of that type) with reduced toxicity and extended action. Preparations containing theophylline derivatives and related compounds include Monotheamin (theophylline monoethanolamine), Englate and Aminomed (theophylline sodium glycinate), Silbephylline, Neutraphylline (diprophylline), Choledyl (choline theophyllinate), Antalby (theophylline piperazine aminobenzo-Etophyllate (piperazine theophyllinyl acetate).

CODELPRONE, — Constituents: Prednisolone, meprobamate and alumínium hydroxide. The anti-inflammatory action of the steroid component is reinforced by the muscle-relaxant properties of meprobamate. In inflamed arthritic states relief may be obtained with lower doses. The meprobamate tends to allay any associated mental stress, and the occasional gastric side-effects of the prednisolone are reduced by the inclusion of aluminium hydroxide. Equaprin represents a combination of meprobamate and aspirin, also used for the relief of arthritic states.

DECADRON. - Chemistry: 16-alpha-methyl-9 alpha-fluor-prednisolone dexamethasone. or The influence of structural changes on the activity of a parent substance is well shown corticosteroids. Thus prednisone and the prednisolone are considered to be about five times as active as the cortisone and hydrocortisone from which they are derived, but a greater increase in potency may be obtained by the methylation of hydrocortisonc in the 6-position, as in Medronc, A great increase is also obtained by halogenation, as in 9-alphafluoro-hydrocortisone or Florinef, but the sideeffects of that compound limit its use. controllable results are obtained with 9-alphafluoro-16-alpha-hydroxy-prednisolone or ameinolone (Adcortyl, Ledercort) as many of the side-effects associated with corticosteroid therapy are markedly reduced. In dexametha-sone the replacement of the hydroxy group in the 16 position by a methyl group results in a further enhancement of potency, making it thirty-five times as potent as cortisone, seven to ten times as potent as prednisolone,

and five times as active as triamcinolone, IVAX. — Constituents: Neomycin, sulphaguanidine and kaolin. Neomycin, an antibiotic of considerable potency, is not absorbed orally, and is therefore valuable in gastro-intestinal infections. Sulphaguanidine, also effective against intestinal infections, is absorbed, though to a limited extent. Given together, the two drugs have a wide range of activity. Kaolin is included for its adsorptive and protective properties. Cremomycin is similar, but contains succinyl sulphathiazole instead of sulphaguani-Kaomycin contains neomycin and kaolin. Mycifradin and Neomin are brands of neomycin tablets. (Note: The name Ivax was formerly applied to an extract of apples, also used for diarrhæa.)

NACLEX.—Chemistry: Hydroflumethazide. This analogue of chlorothiazide differs from the parent drug in having the chlorine atom replaced by a trifluoromethyl group, and also possessing a saturated thiadiazine ring. The change in structure endows a tenfold increase in duretic potency. The drug increases the excretion of water, sodium and chloride, presumably by inhibition of the tubular reabsorption of those ions. Some potassium loss also occurs, but is less than that with chlorothiazide, and supplementary potassium is rarely necessary. Hydroflumethazide also has the proprietary names Hydrenox and Rontyl.

PASADE.—Chemistry: Sodium aminosalicylate. It is known that with the necessary high doses required with this drug, some nausea or gastro-intestinal irritation may occur. To reduce these undesirable side-effects the compound is presented in granule form, together with about 3 per cent, of a special fat. Rapid disintegration of the granules still occurs after oral administration and it is stated that the granules are acceptable to patients unable to tolerate other presentations of sodium aminosal.cylate. Other preparations of para-aminosalicylate acid, also useful in reducing gastric intolerance, include PAS Enseals, Aminacyl (calcium aminosalicylate). Calcium B-PAS and Therapas (calcium benzamidosalicylate).

AMERICAN LISTED DRUGS

EMPHASISING that drugs included in "New and Non-official Drugs" carry no implication of the Council's approval, acceptance or endorsement, the Council of the American Medical Association urges physicians to read each description in order to get to know a drug's actions, uses and hazards. Commercial names are now put in parentheses after the non-proprietary title,

NORETHANDROLONE (Nilevar). — Chemically: 17a - Ethyl - 17 - hydroxy - 19 - nor - 4 - androsten-3-one. Chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone, but with less pronounced androgenic properties, a significant anabolic effect, and causing less loss of calcium. Virilising effects are possible after large dosage or prolonged administration. The drug is contra-indicated in patients suffering prostatic carcinoma. Continuous administration should be limited to three months and renewed after a resting period of one month. Average adult dose, 30–50 mgm. daily. For children, 0-5 mgm. per kilo of body weight, Suppl.ed as an injection solution, 25 mgm. per 1 mil, and, for oral administration, as a solution containing 8-3 mgm. per mil; and as tablets of 10 mgm. Data supplied by G. D. Searle & Co.

ACETYLDIGITOXIN (Acylanid),—The alpha acetyl ester of digitoxin, the crystall.ne cardiac glycoside derived from the naturally occurring lantoside A obtained from Digitalis lanata. About 66 per cent, of the orally administered drug is absorbed; its toxicity is comparable with other digitalis preparations; and gastrointestinal-disturbance develops, despite care, in 20 per cent, of patients. The drug is well defined chemically and may be standardised gravimetrically. For rapid digitalisation, 1/6 to 2 mgm, is given over 24 hours, Maintenance dosage is usually 0-15 mgm, daily in total. Data supplied by Sandoz Pharmaceuticals (division of Sandoz, Inc.).

SCOT

TOK!

C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

A=Advanced; R=Reduced; I,R.P.=Inclusive Retail Price; *=Tax 30 per cent.; ‡=Tax 60 per cent

A = Advanced; R = Rec	luced;	I.R.P	'. == Inc	clusi	ve	Ret	ail Price; *= Tax 30 per cent.;	$\ddagger = Tax$	60 per	ce	nt.
PURCHASE-TA			MPT	101	NS		OTHER PRICE	CHAN	GES		
BAYER PRODUCTS,	LTD.	12)					CULMAK, LTD. (from May	14)			
		Ea		I.R			Culmak shaving brushes*:-				
Actal tablets	48	3	3		11		"Spartan"	20 0	2	11	A
	250	14	2	21	3	R	" Junior "	29 2	4	3	Â
	,000	44	0	66	0	R	" Traveller "	35 0	5	3	Â
Hexopal tablets	40	7		11	9	R	" Chum "	43 0	6	3	Â
	250	42	0	63	0	R	" Senior "	53 9	7		A
POOTS BUDE DRUG	CO	r an					" Saloon "	71 8	10	6	A
BOOTS PURE DRUG Hydrenox tablets	100	24	0				" Plus "	87 6	12	9	A
Trydrenox tablets	500	116	0				" 50/50 "	107 6	15	9	A
	500	110	U				" 50/50 Traveller "	114 4	16	9	A
CIBA LABORATORIE	S. T.T	rD.					" Prince "	132 6	19	6	A
Esidrex tablets	A), E) E	1.00					" 50/50 Mark 11 "	150 8	22	0	A
25 mgm.	25			13	0	R	" No. 30"	127 6	18	6	A
20	100			49	0	R	"No. 40"	181 8	26	6	A
	500		` 1	240	0	R	" No. 55"	286 8	42	0	A
50 mgm.	25			24	0	R	"Sovereign"	315 4	46	0	A
	100			90	0	R	" No. 84 " " No. 86 "	430 0	62	6	A
	500		4	435	0	R	'' No. 88 "	465 10 537 6	68	6	A
Aturbane tablets							" No. 90 "	537 6 645 0	78 95	0	$\frac{A}{A}$
5 mgm.	25			5	6	R	10, 90	045 0	93	U	1
	100			20	0	R					
	500			95	0	R	PFIZER, LTD. (from May 4	n			
F.B.A, PHARMACEU	TYCA	ie ra	m.				Terramycin:→	''			
	mils	LA7, ILI		3	9	R	intramuscular injection	Each			
	mils			14		R	100 mgm.	5 2	7	9	R
50	111113			1.7	0	^,	intravenous injection	, -	,		
GLAXO LABORATOR	HES.	LTD.					250 mgm,	9 8	14	6	R
	,	Do	z.				500 mgm.	17 6	26	3	R
MaClex tablets	25		0	9	0	R	oral suspension 1.5 gm.	10 10	16	3	R
	100	288	0	32	0	R	paediatric drops 1 gm.	7 4	11	0	R
		Eac					syrup 60 mils	10 10,	16	3	R
	500	116	0 1	154	8	R	tablets 50 mgm. 25	10 10	16	3	R
			_				100	40 6	60	9	R
ORGANON LABORA		ES, LI	ro.				100 mgm. 25	21 4	32	0	R
Stenediol tablets 10 n		_		4.0			100	80 6	120	9	R
	25	7	2	10	9	R	250 mgm. 16	29 0	43	6	R
	100	24	8	37	0	R	100	174 2	261	3	R
	250 500	60 119	0	90 178	9	R R	Terramycin S.F.:-	1,682 4	2,523	6	R
1	.000	236		354	6	R	capsules 250 mgm. 16	30 0	45	0	R
50 mgn		30	0	45	0	R	100	180 0	270	0	R
30 Migh	100	116		174	0	R		1,738 10	2,608		R
	500	576		864	6	R	Tetracyn:→	2,730 10	-,000		•
1	.000			726	ŏ	$\stackrel{\sim}{R}$	capsules 50 mgm, 25	10 10	16	3	R
	,	,									

C. & D. RETAIL AND DISPENSING PRICE LIST

The drug index for April was 208.1

C	ost	Itama	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	
d.	per	Item	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
26	500 mils	Acid. hydrochlor. dil. P.II. (9)	_	0 10	0 3		
72	500 gm.	Acid, tartaric, puly,	_	2 4	$0.8\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	
240	500 gm.	Anthem, exot	_ /		2 4	0 4	
48	500 gm.	Applicat, benzyl. benz., B.P.C.	_ 3	1 7	$0.5\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	
38	500 gm.	Applicat. dicophan., B.P.C	_ 1	1 3	$0 4\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	
48	500 gm.	Areca pulv	·	1 7	$0.5\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	
120	25 gm.	Argenti nitras cryst	_			2 5	
107	100 gm.	Bismuth, subnitras			4 6	$0 7\frac{1}{2}$	
66	500 gm.	Calcii lactas	_ /	2 1	$0 7\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	
105	500 gm.	Camphora natural	_	3 4	1 0	$0 1\frac{1}{2}$	
45	500 gm.	Carum		1 5	0 5	0 1	
135	500 gm.	Cera alba in massa	_	4 4	1 4	0 2	
141	500 gm.	Cera alba in placentis	- 0	4 6	1 4	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$	
129	500 gm.	Cera flav. (in massa) exot	- 1	4 2	1 3	0 2 4 2	
207	25 gm.	Chrysarobinum, B.P.C. '49	- 0		_	4 2	
23	500 gm.	Dextrosum hydrat	2 7	0 9	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$		
44	500 mils	Inf. quassiæ conc., B.P. '53		1 5	0 5	0 1	
150	500 gm.	Jalapa præp		4 10	1 5	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$	
75	500 mils	Menthol (natural)				1 7	
177	25 gm.	Ol. amygdalæ Ang	_	5 8	1 9	0 3	
34	1 pint	Ol. lini opt	3 5	$0.11\frac{1}{2}$	$0 3\frac{1}{2}$		
138	25 gm.	Ol. santali E.I			_	2 9	
153	500 gm.	Ol. theobromatis		4 11	1 6	$0 2\frac{1}{2}$	
135	25 gm.	Opium pulv D.D.	- 1			2 9	
36	25 gm.	Phenolphthaleinum	}		5 1	0 9 1 8	
40	1 gm.	Pilocarpinæ nitrasS.1. (4)	per gr.	$0 5\frac{1}{2}$	5 grs.	1 8	
78	500 gm.	Potassii acetas, B.P. '48		2 6	0 9	$0 1\frac{1}{2}$	
61	25 gm.	Quinin. sulphas	_		-	1 3	
82	100 gm.	Thymol	_		3 6	0 6	
174	250 gm.	Ung. chrysarobin,	_		3 6	0 6	
135	500 mils	Vap. menthol. et benzoin					
		(meth.), B.P.C.	_	4 4	1 4	0 2	
	1						

The bold letters and figures at left of dispensing price relate to the classification of poisons in The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST *Poisons Guide*,

100	40	6	60	9	R
100 mgm. 25	21	4	32	0	R
100	80	6	120	9	R
250 mgm, 16	29	Ö	43	6	
100	174		261	3	R
			2,523	6	R
	1,002	4	2,323	U	1
intramuscular injection	,	5 2	. 7	9	R
100 mgm	. :) 2	1	9	K
intravenous injection				_	*
250 mgm.	9		14	6	R
500 mgm.	17		26	3	R
oral suspension 1.5 gm.	10		16	3	R
paediatric drops 1 gm.	7	4	11	0	R
tablets 50 mgm, 25	10	10	16	3	R
100	40	6	60	9	R
100 mgm. 25	21	4	32	0	R
100	80	6	120	9	R
250 mgm, 16	29	ō	43	6	R
100	174		261	3	R
	1,682		2,523		R
Tetracyn S.F.:-	1,002	-	2,020	·	*
capsules 250 mgm, 16	30	0	45	0	R
	180		270	0	R
			2,608	3	R
	1,/30	10	2,000	3	М
Tetracyn P.:-	20		42	-	n.
capsules 250 mgm. 16		0	43	6	R
100			261	3	R
	1,682	4	2,523	6	R
Sigmamycin:—					
	32		48	0	R
100	191	8			R
	1,854		2,781		R^{\cdot}
syrup bottle 60 mils	12	0	18	0	R
R. SUMNER & CO., LTI	(from	n J	(une 1)		
	Do				
Vitasac baby food	54		6	0	A
			_		
PATA	T TOTAL				
ΡΔΙΔ					

(Alterations notified this week by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.)

J. G. INGRAM & SON, LTD.
Restwell de luxe hotwater bottle 64 0 7 11 A
Sleepezee Perfex
moulded hot-water bottle 50 0 6 3 R

ELI LILLY & CO., LTD. (from May 11)
Gelseals Hepicebrin R.B. 28 0 3 6 R
84 0 10 6 R
Each
56 0 84 0 R

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST

HORLICKS, LTD. Doz.

Rivella 7 2 0 9
24 0 2 6

MOORE MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, LTD.
Codella foam* 59 0 8 3
Haemovin ointment* 19 0 2 9

DELETIONS FROM THE LIST

BOURJOIS, L'TD. Solid brilliantine (9083); cold cream (6146); "Endearing" cologne (5217), face powder (5252), talcum powder (5258),

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD. Squirrel Carlsbad salt; Salinax.

CLARNELL, LTD. Cough elixir; rheumatic balm.

CRYSTAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD. Lipstay.

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD. Fitoban.

J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD. "English Free-sia" talcum powder (10F); "White Gardenia" talcum powder (10G).

ELI LILLY & CO., LID. Sulfo Merthiolate dust-ing powder.

BOB MARTIN, LTD. Fit and hysteria tablets for dogs; foot powder for dogs.

MIDDLESEX LABORATORY OF GLANDU-LAR RESEARCH, LTD. Chilnic tablets; Malamin Duo capsulae.

MINERS MAKE UP, LTD. "Satin" powder; solid Cologne; "Sheer Finish" shell compact and refill; "Round the World" perfume and talc; lavender talc.

MORNY, LTD. "Lavender Flowers" perfume (231, 232).

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., LTD. Benacine cap-

RELIANCE RUBBER CO., LTD. Al! products.

SANDERSONS (CHEMISTS), LTD. Sandersonsvapour rub.

SANGERS, LTD. Ruby remedy for adult dogs.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD. Duse ehlorophyll

tablets.	ориз
SPARKLETS, LTD, Silver-grey siphon; aerosols,	Zon
TOKALON, LTD. "Cake" make-up.	
JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., LTD. cream soap.	Bova
NEW PRODUCTS AND PACK BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD. Febrilix 70 mils 2 0	S
CROWN CAPSULE CO., LTD.	
Skin Soft skin cream* 2 Doz. 21 0 1	51
P. A. DANNING, LTD.	
Si-Ko tooth-paste* Doz. 21 0 2	11
DENVER LABORATORIES, LTD. Geriden tablets 100 147 0 18	
Geriden tablets 100 147 0 18 250 332 0 41	6
DISTILLERS CO. (BIOCHEMICALS), LT	D.
Viomycin P Each vials 1 gm. 5 13 1	
GOYA, LTC. Perfumed shampoo* sachet	10
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, I	
	TD.
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION	JTD.
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules. 5 mils 10 120 0 180	лъ. 0
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules. 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution	
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules. 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I	0 6
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules. 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD,	0 6
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD, Hair perfume‡ 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT	0 6 PER- 6
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD, Hair perfumet 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT "Love Pat" in mother of pearl caset 5	0 6 PER- 6
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD. Hair perfumet 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT "Love Pat" in mother of pearl case; refill; 4	0 6 PER: 6 FION 6
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules: 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules: 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD, Hair perfume‡ 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT "Love Pat" in mother of pearl case‡ 5	0 6 PER: 6 FION 6
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD, Hair perfumet 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT "Love Pat" in mother of pearl case; refill; 4 PROPRIETARY PRESSURE PACKAGES, 1 Hero aerosols:— air freshener 4	0 6 PER- 6 HON 6 6 LTD.
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD, Hair perfume‡ 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT "Love Pat" in mother of pearl case‡ 5 refill‡ 4 PROPRIETARY PRESSURE PACKAGES, I Hero aerosols:— air freshener cold relief 7 insecticide 4	0 6 6 6 1110N 6 6 6 1.11D.
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules. 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD, Hair perfume‡ 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT "Love Pat" in mother of pearl case‡ 5 refill‡ 4 PROPRIETARY PRESSURE PACKAGES, 1 Hero aerosols:— air freshener cold relief 7 insecticide 4 oven cleaner 5 spot remover 5	0 6 PER: 6 IIION 6 6 6 8
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules. 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD, Hair perfume‡ 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT "Love Pat" in mother of pearl case‡ refill‡ 4 PROPRIETARY PRESSURE PACKAGES, 1 Hero aerosols:— air freshener cold relief 7 insecticide 4 4 oven cleaner 5 5 5 7 remover 5 5	0 6 PER: 6 IION 6 6 6 6 3 6 0
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules. 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD, Hair perfume‡ 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT "Love Pat" in mother of pearl case‡ 5 refill \$4 PROPRIETARY PRESSURE PACKAGES, I Hero aerosols:— air freshener 4 cold relief 7 insecticide 4 aoven cleaner 5 spot remover 5 fire extinguisher 12 TRUFOOD, LTD.	0 6 FPER: 6 6 6 6 6 8 6 8 6 6 6
PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION Coomassic blue (medical) 2 per cent, solution ampoules. 5 mils 10 120 0 180 4 per cent, solution ampoules 5 mils 10 175 0 262 MOLYNEUX ET CIE (DESIGNS AND I FUMES), LTD, Hair perfume‡ 5 3 10 REVLON INTERNATIONAL CORPORAT "Love Pat" in mother of pearl case‡ refill‡ 4 PROPRIETARY PRESSURE PACKAGES, 1 Hero aerosols:— air freshener 4 cold relief 77 insecticide 4 oven cleaner 5 spot remover 5 fire extinguisher refill 12 TRUFOOD, LTD. Spoonfoods gooseberry dessert 1	0 6 6 1110N 6 6 6 3 6 8 6 8

TELEVISION

Programme details are given to enable chemists to put in linking-up displays if they wish. Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

May 24—30	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	Z.E.
Alka Seltzer	1	2	2	_	1	_	2
Amami wave set	_	6	_	_	_	_	_
Anadin	4	3	4	3	3	3	3
Andrews liver salt	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Anne French	1	_	_	_		_	-
Askit	-		_	12	-	_	_
Aspro	7	6	6	7	7	6	7
Band-aid	2	2	2	3	_	_	_
Beecham's pills	4	2	2	3	3	3	3
Beecham's powders	3	3	3	3	3	4	6
Bisodol	—	—	_	5			-
Bristow's shampoo	2	2	3	-			_
Brylcreem	3	2	7	10	10	9	10
Camay soap	.3	4	6	3	4	4	5
Cephos			3	_			_
Christy's lanoline face pack	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cooper's aerosols	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Cutex lipstick	3	4	3	_			_
Dento			.3	_			
Dylon dycs		4	3	_	_	_	_
Formula 21		2	_			_	_
Fynnon salt	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Germolene	1	1	_	2		1	1
Gibbs' S.R. tooth-paste	3	3	2	2	5	3	3
Gillette razors and blades	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harlene hair tonic	_	8		_	_	_	_

Hiltone $2 1$
1bcol 2 2 2 2 — 2 1 —
Isovac 1 1 1 1 — 1 1
Johnson's baby shampoo — 4 — — — —
Lanospray 1 — — — — —
Lucozade $4 - 1 - 2 2 2$
Max aerosols 7 1 1 1 1 1 1
Max Factor preparations 3 3 3 2 3 3 3
Milk of Magnesia tablets 5 — 5 5 1 2
Milk of Magnesia — 2 2 — — —
Milpar -2
Mix-a-Shake 8 4 2 — — 4 4
Nervonc 1
Pantene — — — 10 —
Philips tooth-paste 1
Phyllosan — 1 3 1 — — 1
PLJ 1
Polly roll 1 2 1
Ramer sponges
Remington shavers 3 3 2 2 2 4 2
Rennies 1 1 1
Rinstead pastilles 1 1
Robinade 4 3 — — — —
Robinson's lemon barley
water 4 3 4 — 3 2 3
Sanmex — — 4 — — 2
Sax.n 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Sek 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Sctlers 4 3 3 — 3 7 3
Style 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Sun Orange Quosh 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Tangee lipstick 4 3 3 3 3 3 3
Thermos 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Tru-gel 3 3 3 2 2 2 1
Vitapointe 2 2 — — — —
Vosene 4 4 4 3 6 4 2
Yeast-Vite 2 2 1 2 2 2 —
Zal 3 3 5 — 3 — —

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 12 For soaps, perfumes, non-inedicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, es ential oils, depilatory preparations and preparations for the

FLOWING VELVET, 785,651, by Gala of

London, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for export to and sale in Thailand, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Panama, Costa Rica and the countries comprising the British Common-

wealth and British-controlled territories (5)
Device with letters HCL, B764,350, by Halewood Chemicals (Overseas), Ltd., London, W.2. For anæsthetics, analgesics, sedatives, antibiotics, pharmaceutical vitamin products, antihistamines, hypertensives, hypnotics and medicated ointments

DISCODYNE, 780,127, by Distillers Co. (Bioehemicals), Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For all goods for export (5)
WION, 781,192, by Winthrop Products, Ltd.,
Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; medical and surgical plasters; materials prepared for bandaging; material for stopping teeth; dental wax; di infectants; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; but not including medicated wines (5)

ADETS, 781,700, by A/S Dumex (Dumex, Ltd.), Copenhagen, Denmark.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

PYRONON, 782,072, by Organon Laboratories,

Ltd., London, W.C.2. For pharmacentical prepurations and substances

Device of letter C, B781,765, by Cupal, Ltd.,

Blackburn, Lancs. For pharmuceutical preparations for administra-

tion in droplet form (5) STERIDROP, 782,078, by T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of colds and coughs (5)

TUSSIDULT, 783,416, by Albert Harold Williams, Neath, Glam,

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use

CODRISEN, 785,263, by Westminster Laboratorics, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For germicides (5)
TELEGARD, 785,819, by Spraycide Equipment Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1.
For pharmacentical and veterinary preparations

(5)

MOTEX 785.911, by Universal Laboratories, Ltd., Folkestone, Kent.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus; and optical instruments (9)

PAL, 778,694, by Photopia, Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.

For hair nets of synthetic fibres (26)

EVE, 785,351, by A. Burnet & Co., Ltd., London, W.1.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 29

For all goods (3)

Device with word SURF, 780,859, by Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, Ltd., Port Sunlight,

For non-inedicated toilet preparations for the ckin (3)

ATKINSONS SKIN TOP, 782,228, by J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., London, W.1.

For non-medicated shampoos (3)

GLEMO, 783,417, by Hamburg-Altona, Germany. 783.417. by Hans Schwarzkopf,

For preparations for the hair (3)

DIAMINT, 783,498, SOUBRETTE, 783,506, by Hans Schwarzkopf, Hamburg-Altona, Germany. For carpet cleaning preparations (3)

SHAMPETTE, 784,179, by Scrubb & Co., Ltd., Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, essential oils, dentifrices, and hair lotions (3)

SWANDOWN 21 PLUS, 784,447, by Henry Fetlow Co., Ltd., London, W.10.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

KIRBITONE, 774,897, by H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.2.

For pharmaceutical hormone preparations for human use (5)

DIANABOL, 780,926, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle.

For fungicides and weedkilling preparations (5) SOLTAIR, 783,037, by Bayer Agriculture, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Sunday, May 17

Catholic Pharmaceutical Guild, St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 11.30 a.m. High mass; at 3.45 p.m. annual meeting; at 6.30 p.m. Benediction and social evening.

Monday, May 18

CATHOLIC PHARMACEUTICAL GUILD, St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tync, Bus tour.

Wednesday, May 20

ONDON UNIVERSITY, Post-graduate Medical School, Ducanc Road, London, W.12, at 2 p.m. Dr. B. W. Lacey on "Environment LONDON UNIVERSITY, and Microbial Antigens."

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 9 p.m, Dr, M. F. Perutz (Medical Research Counc.I unit for molecular biology) on "The Molecular Basis of Life."

SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 7 p.m. Determination of vitamin E₁: a study of quantitative paper chromatography and a recommended method of analysis.

Thursday, May 21

DECHEMA, Palmengarten hall, Frankfort-on-Main. Germany, at 9.15 a.m. Annual meeting.

Friday, May 22

SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, 55 Park Lane, London, W.1, at 7 p.m. Annual meeting.

Advance Information

THERD INTERNATIONAL BIENNALE OF PHOTO-GRAPHY, CINEMATOGRAPHY AND OPTICS, Syndicat Général des Industries Photographiques et Cinématographiques Substandard, 94 Rue de Rennes, Paris, VIc, April 1961.

SIXTH LIST (the first was published in the C. & D., April 11, p. 414; the second and third as supplements on April 18 and 25; others in the C. & D., May 2 and May 9).

IN general products are listed below under their own proprietary names rather than that of the manufacturer, unless they are more familiar under the name of the maker. As that is to some extent a matter of opinion, it is advisable to try both ways before concluding that any particular item is not listed. §Denotes that where notified the previous retail price is unchanged.

price is unchanged.	retaii
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ELIZABETH ARDEN	
—creams Ardena	11 6
anti-brown masque moisture	11 6
Ardena covering	8 3
Ardena masque astringent	15 0 15 0
	25 6
bleachine cleansing	9 3
	15 9 25 0
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eight hour	9 3 15 9
tube	9 3
fluffy cleansing	17 6
	26 6 44 6
orange skin food	9 3
	15 9 25 0
	42 0
pore	75 0 9 3
special hormone	27 6 46 0
Velva	9 3
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Velva masque	19 6 29 6
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Crème Extrordinaire	31 6 60 0
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Firmo-Lift beauty story Firmo-Lift lotion	46 0 20 0
	36 0
milky liquid cleanser glass	12 3
lightweight round	11 6 10 6
moisture oil	6 6
	15 0 25 0
Noshine	6 6
Skin tonic glass	21 0
	38 0 53 0
lightweight	13 3
round	11 6 63 0
special astringent	11 6 20 0
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cough mixture	1 9 2 9
GUERLAIN	- /
Colognes Ode	18 9
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	109 0
travelling Colognes	180 0 24 0
Ode	38 0 32 0
Ode	55 0
Cologne Imperiale	22 6 37 6
toilet waters	
Eau de Verveine assorted	27 0
	54 0

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Jasmin, Pachouly, Santal, Verveine bath Rose, gardenia, ger-	3 6	5 7
Lavande, Vetiver, Ylang Ylang bath Jeune Age dozen	4 8 17	4 2 6
Helios	1 6 14	11 3 9
Jaybee No. 3 cough pastill Johnny Bunny children's cough mixture pastilles	2 1	10 11 5
Liberol N	3	6
Neucleomina Neuracetin tablets	3	6
RAYNER & PENNYCOO garlic perles 60 250 750 —seaweed tablets 100 —laxative pills 30 —bonemeal plus tablets 150 —Linomel —black molasses capsules Rcd Band Magnesia	5 19 50 3 14 2 6	3 3 9 6 7 11 5 5 0 9 3 6 6 0
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case Popul	lar			10 19	5
case Primi	ıs			7 35	11 6
case Luxo	mat			5 55	0
case Empr	ess			48 48	6
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lex	637 0	No. 1115 18 9
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Rex II	10 5	with Sonnar f2
Rex II L	95 9 10 5	50 mm, focal plane shutter 2459 11
Rex 300	135 8 12 2	with Sonnar f1.5 50 mm, focal plane
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These tables are	INCIDENCE OF VOMITING AND NAUSEA AFTER VARIOUS TREATMENTS				PERCENTAGE PROTECTION* Compared with no treatment		
taken from the full report on the recent motion sickness trial.	Treatment	No. treated	No. vomiting	No. feeling sick	Total	% protected from vomiting	% protected from vomiting and nausea
THE LANCET April 25, 1959	HYOSCINE Cyclizine	73 73	4	6	10	81% 58%	82% 39%
page 853	Meclozine Perphenazine	73 73	17	12 17	29	17% 25%	0% -12%

*Calculated by the formula: %affected after control -% affected after treatment x 100

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61 ins.

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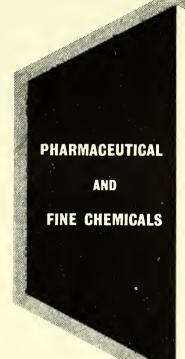
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phone : Perivale 9121

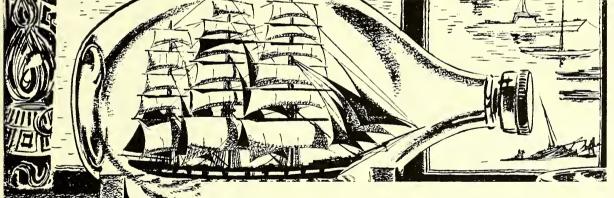
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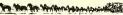
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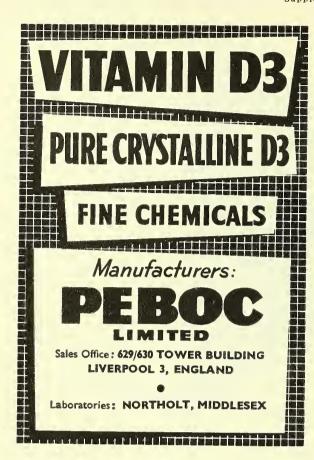
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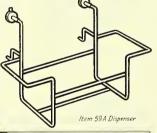
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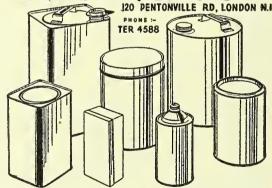
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Bishops have given their blessing to the principles of family planning. In setting forth this enlightened point of view, they have removed the confusion and controversy which have surrounded the subject for years. Their wise and human approach will be endorsed by thoughtful people everywhere.



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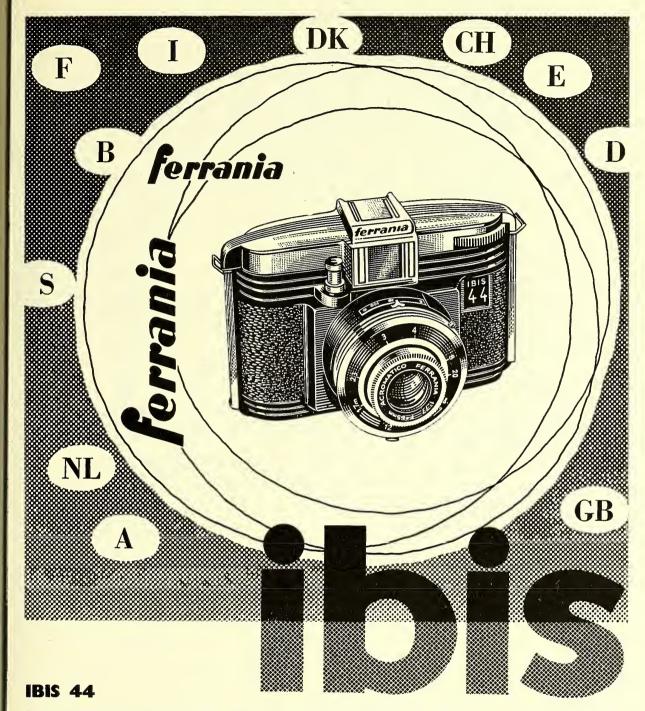
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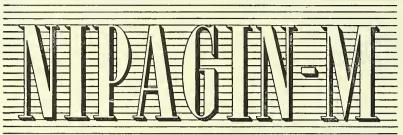
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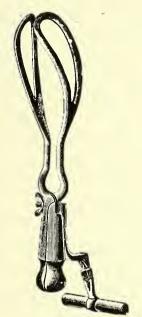
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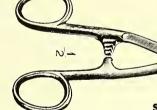
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ADMIRALTY PHARMACISTS

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Applications are invited from Pharmaceutical Chemists for posts as Pharmacists in Royal Naval Hospitals, Salary scale £605 x £30—£695 x £35—£730 x £30—£790 x £25—£815, Previous professional experience will be taken into consideration when assessing commencing salary, Allowance of £25 a year payable in addition to holders of recognised qualifications higher than the normal pharmaceutical qualification Prosholders of recognised qualifications higher than the normal pharmaccutical qualification, Prospects of promotion to higher ranks, Superannuation benefits under National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations 1950; deduction of 6 per cent, made from salary on that account, Apply to, or call at: Medical Department, Admiralty, Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, London, S.W.1. C 9157

BARNSLEY GROUP OF HOSPITALS

Locum Senior Pharmacist
A vacancy exists in the Group for a Locum
Senior Pharmacist, Salary and conditions of
service as laid down by the Pharmaceutical
Whitley Council, Salary at the rate of £16 16s,
per week. Applications, giving appropriate details, together with the names of two referees,
should be sent to the undersigned as soon as
nossible possible.

J. H. NUNN, I. NUNN, Group Secretary, 33 Gawber Road, Barnsley, C 9297

BANSTEAD HOSPITAL, SUTTON, SURREY Locum Pharmacist

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or Locu

BRENTWOOD GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Pharmacists
There are vacancies for two Pharmacists to work within the Group under the direction of the Group Pharmacist.

the Group Pharmacist.

The Hospitals are pleasantly situated and are served by fast electric trains from Liverpool

Street. Salary scale £605—£815 per annum with Whit-ley Council conditions of service. Applications, together with names of two re-ferees, should be sent to the Group Pharmacist, Harold Wood Hospital, Harold Wood, Essex, C 9208

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE Locum Pharmacist Lo

required for indefinite period. Salary up to £16 16s. per week. Apply to Chief Pharmacist, St. Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street, N.1.

BRENTWOOD GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category IV)
Applications are invited for the post of Deputy
Chief Pharmacist at Harold Wood Hospital,
the major General Hospital of the Group.
Salary scale £700—5945 per annum with Whitley Council conditions of service.

ley Council conditions of service.

The Hospital is pleasantly situated and is served by fast electric trains from Liverpool Street, An unfurnished house can be provided at moderate rental, if required.

Applications, together with names of two referees, should be sent to the Chief Pharmacist, Harold Wood Hospital, Harold Wood, Essex, C 9210

CENTRAL GROUP H.M.C.
Locum Dispensing Assistants
required for the following periods, June 18—
July 25, August 17—September 12 for duties
at three hospitals within the Group, Salary up
to £10 per week, plus London Weighting,
according to age and qualifications. Applications
to Chief Pharmacist, Bethnal Green Hospital.
Cambridge Heath Road, London, E.2. C 457

GUILDFORD GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, **GUILDFORD**

Locum Pharmaeist
Dates available in July, August and September,
Salary £16 16s, per week, Apply in writing to
Physician Superintendent, Room 11, C 9221

BROOKWOOD HOSPITAL,

Assistant-in-Dispensing
Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be required to work under the supervision of the Chief Pharmacist, who is responsible for the preparation and issue of drugs and dressings for about 1.750 materies.

macist, who is responsible for the processing for about 1,750 patients.

Salary scale £170 p.a. at age 16 years rising to £375 at age 22 years or over rising to a maximum of £490 p.a. (plus £20 p.a., for an approved qualification).

Professional and Technical Council B of Whitley Council conditions apply to the appointment which is subject to the provision of the National Health Service Superannuation Regulations.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Accommodation available for female candidate for which a charge of £2 8s, per week will be

hade. Applications giving particulars of age, experience and qualifications, together with names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent, as soon as possible.

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, BETHNAL GREEN HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH ROAD, LONDON, E.2

Locum Pharmacist
required for varying periods between May 18
and October 3 for duties in the modern pharmacies at three hospitals in the Group, Salary
up to 16 guineas per weck. Applications to the
Chief Pharmacist,

C 447

EAST HAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, SHREWSBURY ROAD,

SHREWSBURY RUAD,
LONDON, E.7

Senior Pharmacist or Pharmacist
annual salary £675-£865 and £605-£815 respectively, plus £20/£30 London Weighting.
Part-time Pharmacist (hours by arrangement) would be considered. Telephone (GRA, 3322)
Chief Pharmacist for details and to view pharmacy. Written applications to Hospital Secretary.

C 9300

DULWICH HOSPITAL

EAST DULWICH, S.E.22

Locum Pharmacist
required for period June 15 to 27 at above hospital, Salary £16 16s, a week. Apply to Chief Pharmacist.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1

Locum Pharmacist
required mid-May to early October for holiday
relief. Salary £16 16s, per week.
Applications considered for whole or part of

Applications considered for whole of part of period, Write, with full details of qualifications and experience to Chicf Pharmacist, Guy's Hospital, S.E.I.

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Appointments—Continued

HACKNEY HOSPITAL, LONDON, E.9

Locum Pharmacist required for the above hospital, 14-16 guineas p.w., according to experience, Write Secretary, above address, with full details. C 450

HERTFORD COUNTY HOSPITAL, HERTFORD

HERTFORD

(21 miles from London)
Senior Pharmacist (Category III)
Applications are invued for the above post.
Present salary scale £675 to £865. Duties under direction of Chief Pharmacist and to commence towards end of August 1959, Department responsible for purchase and issue of drugs, dressings, surg.cal instruments and equipment for above and two other small hospitals, also for supervision of Central Sterilising Department, Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, with names of two referees, to Hospital Secretary, Hertford County Hospital, Hertford, Herts.

EVELOPMENT OF THE ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESS OF THE CHRURY HOSPITAL.

Hospital, Hertford, Herts. C 9230

HIGHBURY HOSPITAL,
BULWELL, NOTTINGHAM

Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the appointment of Pharmacist. The post offers good opportunity to obtain experience in general pharmaceutical work, Salary £605 x £30 rising to £815. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, and names of two referees, to be sent to Hospital Secretary.

C 9309

H.M. PRISON SERVICE

Pharmacist
Chief and Basic Grade Pharmacist vacancies.
(Open to men and women registered pharma-

Cists.)

Category I post at H.M. Prison, Pentonville, London, N.7. Salary scale £700—£945 plus London allowance of £30—£40, Candidates to be aged 25 or over.

Basic Grade at H.M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubs, London, W.12, Salary Scale £605—£815 plus London allowance of £20—£40, Starting salary above minimum in some cases. Additional allowance of £25 for higher qualifications. Posts superannuable under N.H.S. Superannuation Scheme. Apply Establishment Officer, Prison Commission, R237, Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, London, S.W.1. Closing date May 30, 1959. C 2296

HORNSEY CENTRAL HOSPITAL,

HORNSEY CENTRAL HOSPITAL,
PARK ROAD, N.8
Chief Pharmacist (Category I)
required at this General Practitioner Hospital.
Salary £730—£985 p.a. Candidates may visit
the hospital by arrangement with the Hospital
Secretary (MOU, 6244). Applications giving age,
qualifications and previous experience and naming two referees, to Group Secretary, Archway
Group H.M.C., 46 Cholmeley Park, N.6,
within 10 days.

KEIGHLEY & DISTRICT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, KEIGHLEY, YORKS (General—139 Beds)

(General—139 beus)
Locum Pharmacist
required immediately, Salary £16 16s, per week,
Residential accommodation available for
female, Applications to Group Secretary,
H.M.C.17, St. John's Hospital, Keighley,
C 9289

LAMBETH HOSPITAL, **BROOK DRIVE** (Acute General—501 Beds)

(Acute General—501 Beds)

Assistant-in-Dispensing
required, Whitley Council rates. Applications,
stating age, experience and names of two
referes to the Secretary. C 9317

KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL, WINDSOR

(Category III Hospital)
Pharmacist
required immediately. Whitley salary. Applications giving details of service to Secretary.
C 9280

LAMBETH HOSPITAL,

BROOK DRIVE, S.E.11
Locum Pharmacist
required, Salary by agreement, Telephone Chief
Pharmacist, Reliance 3804. C 453

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, KINGSLAND ROAD,

LONDON, E.8
Locum Pharmacist
required to work in a modern department.
Apply to Hospital Secretary. C 445

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, KINGSLAND ROAD,

LONDON, E.8
Pharmacist
for modern department, Permanent post. Salary
scale £605-£815 p.a. plus higher qualification
allowance and London Weighting. Please apply
with details of age, training and experience to
the Hospital Secretary. C 437

LAMBETH HOSPITAL, BROOK DRIVE, S.E.11 (Acute General 501 Beds)

Senior Pharmacist and Pharmacist required. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scale, plus London Weighting. Applications stating age, experience, qualifications and names of two referees to the Secretary.

PUTNEY HOSPITAL,
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Locum Pharmacist
Immediately. Interesting and varied work in this General Hospital of 106 beds. Apply Hospital Secretary. C 9312

PINEWOOD HOSPITAL, NINE MILE RIDE,

WOKINGHAM

Locum Chief Pharmacist
required for three weeks from August 17.
Salary £16 16s, per week, Residential accommodation available for single person, Applications to Secretary. C 461

PUTNEY HOSPITAL,
LOWER COMMON, S.W.15
Locum Chief Pharmacist
13th—25th July, 1959, inclusive, Apply Hospital Secretary. C 9310

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 339 GOLDHAWK ROAD,

Applications are invited from a Post-graduate Student (woman) wishing to complete her training in a Post-graduate Teaching Hospital pharmacy, Whitley Council satary and conditions of service, Enquiries to the Chief Pharmacist and applications to the House Governor as soon as possible.

C 9299

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL,

ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS,
LONDON, S.E.1
Locum Assistant-in-Dispensing
required from August 10 to 22, 1959. Apply to
Secretary. Tel.: Waterloo 4477. C 459

SEAMEN'S HOSPITALS

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Locum Pharmacist
required at Albert Dock Hospital, E.16, from
June 15 for one week and at Dreadnought Hospital, S.E.10, tor the two months from July 20
to September 19, 1959, Apply with particulars
of previous experience to House Governor,
Dreadnought Hospital, S.E.10, C 9281

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, E.C.1

Senior Pharmacist
A vacancy exists from May 4 for the above post.
Salary according to experience, Write, giving the names of two referees, to Chief Pharmacist.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITALS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Pharmacist
required on July 20, 1959, for duties under
Chief Pharmacist at the Dreadnought Seamen's
Hospital, Greenwich, Salary and conditions of
service in accordance with Whitley Council
regulations. A hospital flat will be available.
Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses
of two referees, to be sent to the Group Secretary, Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.10. C 9282

SELLY OAK HOSPITAL,
BIRMINGHAM, 29
Locum Pharmacist
for a period of three months, June to August,
Experienced supporting staff, Salary 16 guineas
per week, Apply to Administrator, C 9241

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON, E.C.1

Pharmacist

A vacancy exists from May 4 for a basic-grade pharmacist. Salary according to experience, Write, giving the names of two referees to Chief Pharmacist.

C 9255

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

ST. JOHN'S HILL, S.W.II Locum Pharmacist Accommodation for lady available, Apply Hospital Secretary, naming two referees. C 9311 ST. MARY ABBOT'S HOSPITAL, MARLOES ROAD, KENSINGTON, W.8 Pharmacists.

Pharmacists
required. National salary and conditions. Hospital conveniently situated near Kensington High Street and Earls Court. Applications with full particulars and names of two referees to Hospital Secretary immediately. 88 C/D. C 9318

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL,

LONDON, S.E.1 Locum Pharmacists
Two required from June 22 for approximately
eighteen weeks, Salary by arrangement, Apply
Personnel Officer. C 451

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
DEWSBURY, YORKS
Pharmacist
required immediately for modern department
in a Category III Hospital, Post offers good
experience including small-scale manufacturing.
Accommodation for single person can be
arranged, if required,
Applications giving age, experience and qualifications, together with the names and addresses
of two referees to be sent as soon as possible, to
the Administrative Officer at the hospital.

THE UNITED BIRMINGHAM HOSPITALS, THE QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL.

HOSPITAL,
EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 15
Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Duties mainly dispensing for in-patients, Salary scale at £605 x £30 (3) to £695 x £35 (1) to £730 x £30 (2) to £790 x £25 (1)—£815 per annum, but this is under review, Subject to Whitley Council conditions of service, Applications giving age, details of training and experience with names of two referees to the Chief Pharmacist.

C 9264

TOOTING BEC HOSPITAL, TOOTING BEC ROAD, S.W.17 Locum Pharmacist

required for two weeks from June 8, 1959, Salary by arrangement, Accommodation can be made available in the Male or Female resident homes, at moderate cost if required. Apply to the Chief Pharmacist,

WHITTINGTON HOSPITAL,
LONDON, N.19
Pharmacist
required for Archway Wing, Salary £635—£845,
Candidates may visit the department by direct
arrangement with the Medical Superintendent
(ARChway 3070 Ext. 440),
Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and naming two referees to Medical
Superintendent, within 10 days. C 9308

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C.2257
OLDHAM CO-OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, LTD., invite applications for position of pharmacy branch manager, either sex, Modern accommodation available if necessary. Superannuation, Salary and other emoluments at least £960, Applications, stating age, experience, etc., to Oldham Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., King Street, Oldham.

No Sundays, Hours alternate weeks 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., half-day Saturday; 5 p.m. to 11 p.m., half-day Thursday, Good supporting staff. Full particulars to Ivor Jones (Liverpool), Ltd., 374 Park Road, Liverpool, 8, Lanes.

C 2237
QUALIFIED lady or young qualified man required as soon as possible to manage branch business. Reliable staff and every help and encouragement given. Pension scheme available if desired. Good salary and rota fees, progressive. Apply, W. H. Hampton, Ltd., 47 Northgate Street, Gloucester, Applications from N. Ireland welcomed.

C 2254

WE HAVE an attractive position for an assistant pharmacist in Cheshire, We don't mind if you are male or female, young and inexperienced or older and needing to relax a little, If you're adaptable and have a cheerful disposition you'll suit us, Write giving full particulars and salary required, Howden, Chemist, Coldstream, Berwickshire.

C 2253

YOUNG PHARMACISTS, either sex, as underwates. particulars and salary required, mowth, Chemist, Coldstream, Berwickshire. C 2253
YOUNG PHARMACISTS, either sex, as understudies for two very busy pharmacies. Really good salary and prospects. Write Steel, 58/59
East Street, Southampton. C 2246

LOCUMS WANTED

PHARMACIST required shortly for relief duties, mainly South London area. This is a permanent position, as one of our spare pharmacists is being given a management. Excellent experience in all types of adequately staffed pharmacies where applicant would be in full control. If position only required for three or four months this could be arranged. Please give all details of age, experience, etc., in confidence, to Managing Director, Arnold M. Gee, Ltd., 12 High Street, Colliers Wood, S.W.19.

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3. SOUTH WALES; 4. LONDON TEACHING HOSPITALS, and join a growing organisation backed by energetic research. Salary, expenses, car, contributory pension scheme, etc. Advancement in accordance with success. Good knowledge of pharmacy or biochemistry desirable but essential qualifications are initiative, genuine enthusiasm and lively personality. Write brief letter to Home Sales Manager enclosing typed summary of education and experience with recent photograph. C 9295

A PROGRESSIVE and expanding company invite applications from experienced medical representatives and gentlemen with a pharmaceutical or medical background wishing to make careers in this field, The territories are Liverpool or Newcastle-on-Tyne and applicants, of pleasing personality and appearance, should reside in either area. There are excellent opportunities for men who possess initiative. A car will be provided and a generous starting salary; expenses and lunch allowances are also offered. A free life assurance and contributory pension scheme is operated by the company. Applications, which will be treated as strictly confidential, should be addressed to the General Sales Manager, Calmic, Ltd., Crewe Hall, Crewe.

Ι $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}$

seeks men with good qualifications, experience and initiative for the following posts in Bombay:—

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nitial contract 32 months plus 4 months home leave. Local leave. Good contributory pension scheme, Chief Chemist, Chemical Production Aged about 35. Conditions are as for the Production Pharmacist above.

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later also supervise pharmaceutical pro-duction, Full particulars, including details of education and experience, should be addressed to:

The Secretary,
CIBA Laboratories Limited,
Horsham, Sussex

C 9290

ASSISTANT ANALYST with qualification or experience for food factory near Watford; five-day week, canteen, etc. Please write giving details and salary required to Box C 9266.

CUPAL LIMITED

have a vacancy for a Representative with successful selling experience. The territory is large and established, comprising parts of Surrey, Beds, Herts, Northants, Norfolk and Suffolk and residence in the Luton and Dunstable area is desirable. Applicants must be prepared to spend one-third of their working time, excluding weekends, away from home.

Essential qualifications are good education, personality, and either previous

Essential qualifications are good education, personality, and either previous experience in selling to chemists or proved successful selling experience in other fields, Preferred age 25-36, Basic salary, with a high commission potential, and a car is provided, There is a contributory pension scheme and removal expenses will be paid.

Representatives who consider they have the ability to fill this important vacancy are invited to write now giving fullest details, including education and experience, to the Sales Director, Cupal Ltd., Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Blackburn, Lancashire. C 9293

Middlesex, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD., OLDBURY,

require the services of a representative to cover their interests to chemists. Applicants should be resident on the territory, Superannuation scheme, Car provided. C 9302

EXPORT SALES

Burroughs Wellcome & Co, will appoint a young man with a pharmaceutical qualification or background as a Traince Executive in the Overseas Sales Department, Essential qualities are an enthusiasm for selling and commerce; a knowledge of, or an aptitude for learning, foreign languages; an interest in overseas affairs, Age; not over 30. The Company's overseas business is expanding and prospects for the right man are extremely good, Replies to Manager, Overseas Sales Department, Burroughs Wellcome & Co,

The Wellcome Building,
Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

C 9287

HORLICKS LIMITED, PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION

will shortly have vacancies for two or three Veterinary Representatives. Applications are invited from young men age 25-35 with previous experience in selling and in veterinary matters, Remuneration will be by salary, bonus and expenses, A company car will be provided and there is an excellent pension scheme. Apply in writing to:

Apply in writing to:

Personnel Manager,

Horlicks Ltd.,
Slough, Bucks

C 9286

MAN OF 27 TO 30 with some years of experience in export procedure required by firm in London, Knowledge of pharmaceut cal or chemical industry preferred. Progressive position. Five-day week, Exceptional pension scheme. Send full details to the Secretary, Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, C 9236

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Reckitt & Sons Ltd, wish to appoint an assistant in their Pharmaceutical Department to accept administrative responsibility for the direction of medical propaganda, The appointment would be at the Head Office of the Company, Applicants must have practical experience of similar work and should be in the age group 30-35. The appointment offers a wide range of interest in a developing field, There is a good Company pension scheme. Enquiries should be made in writing giving full information and should be addressed to:

The Personnel Director, Reckitt & Sons Ltd., Dansom Lane, Hull

C 9285

PHARMACIST SUPERINTENDENT required by rapidly expanding company manufacturing detary aids, for their modern factory 20 miles north of London, Pension scheme, paid holiday this year, Full details of past experience, which will be treated in strict confidence to Box C 9249.

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PHARMACEUTICAL EXPORTS
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PHARMACIST OR CHEMIST as production management trainee required by Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Limited, St. Helens, Lancs. Progressive appointment, Five-day week, Profit participation and pension scheme, Please apply in writing to Personnel Manager, C 9303

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REPRESENTATIVE with experience of pharmaceutical trade required by wholesale house for Sussex area. Please write giving full particulars to Box No, 768, Dorland Advertising Ltd., 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. C 9292 PHARMACEUTICAL manufacturers require

REPRESENTATIVES

required by manufacturers of Specialised Surgical Dressings to call on Hospitals in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne areas. These are immediate appointments providing excellent remuneration. Only men with proved ability and existing connections will be considered. Reply in the first instance with full details to W. McNee (Advertising), Ltd., 81 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2.

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Applications are invited from men up to 45 years of age with the appropriate experience for the position of medical and pharmaceutical representative. The vacant territory covers:

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Applications in writing should be addressed to the Home Sales Manager at Broadway House, The Broadway, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19 Correspondence should be marked "Confidential."

dential."

C 9306

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES require a young male pharmacist, who has preferably completed his practical training in hospital or retail pharmacy, for Technical Information Department. The post provides sound training for a young man wishing to begin a career in the pharmaceutical industry. Conditions of employment are good, There is a superannuation fund (contributory) and the company operates life assurance and profit-sharing schemes, Write, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required to: Ref. HGR/HAC, Personnel Manager, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1.

C 9307

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PHARMACIST — EAST AFRICA
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C 9304.

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AREA "G".

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E. J. M. DURRANT, Group Secretary, Dartford Hospital Management Committee.

The Bow Arrow Hospital

Committee.

The Bow Arrow Hospital, Dartford. 7th May, 1959.

C 9294

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